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The Bombay Gazette.

No. 51,167—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY :—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE.

THE BEST AND MOST COMPLETE GUIDE IN INDIA.

Time and Fare Tables of all Indian Railways, Steam Boats and Daks. Places of interest Inland and along the Coast. Postal and Telegraphic information, &c., &c.

COLOURED MAP OF INDIA.

"Bombay Gazette" Press, Fort, Bombay.

ESTABLISHED 1818.

PETER F. HEERING'S COPENHAGEN CHERRY BRANDY.

Sold by all respectable Wine Merchants.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

DEPARTURES FOR EUROPE.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.
		SATURDAY, 2 P.M. 1897.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ..... 4th Dec.
B.I.INDIA	7911	W.D.G.Worcester 11th ..
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole..... 18th ..
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W.B.Andrews ... 25th ..
		1898.
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon..... 1st Jan.
B.I. ORIENTAL	6284	W. H. Moule ... 8th ..
* BALLAARAT	4390	T. S. Angus ..... 15th ..
B.M. EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe ... 22nd ..
* SHANNON	4139	F. Cole..... 29th ..
B.M.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 5th Feb.
* BALLAARAT	4390	T. S. Angus ..... 12th ..
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th ..
B.M.PENINSULAR	5152	W. A. Wheler .. 26th ..
* SHANNON	4362	F. Cole ..... 5th Mar.
B.M.I.EGYPT	8000	R. F. Briscoe .. 12 h ..
* CARTHAGE	5280	J. R. Lendon ... 19th ..
B.M.I.CALEDONIA	7558	W. B. Andrews 26th ..

The Steamers marked B. I. proceed to BRINDISI MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked * proceed to Aden only, and Passengers tranship there to a Steamer for BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

The Steamers marked B. M. proceed to BRINDISI and MARSEILLES only.

The Steamers marked B. M. I. proceed to BRINDISI, MARSEILLES, PLYMOUTH and LONDON.

Heavy baggage must be sent to the Ballard Pier before 9 A.M. on the day of sailing.

A Steam Tender leaves the Ballard Pier at NOON on the day of sailing, to convey Passengers on board, and only hand packages will be received. The attention of Passengers is called to the importance of having their Baggage labelled with Port of Destination.

TO STRAITS, CHINA AND JAPAN.

The Company's STEAMERS LEAVE BOMBAY FORT NIGHTLY, usually on WEDNESDAYS, taking Passengers for the STRAITS, CHINA, and JAPAN, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

Cargo Steamers are despatched to China at frequent intervals, calling at Ports en route.

For further particulars apply to

I. M. SHIELDS,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S.N.Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT.

ACCELERATED SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamer.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
IMPERATRIX	T. Rassevich	4,213	1st Dec., 1897.
IMPERATOR	J: Nicolich	4,140	1st Jan., 1898.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY.

1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck
TRIESTE, or VENICE ..... Rs. 600	Rs. 325	Rs. 150

Steamers for BOMBAY leave TRIESTE on the 3rd, and BRINDISI, on the 4th of each month.

ORDINARY SERVICE TO TRIESTE, *VIA* KURRACHEE, ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Steamers.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on or about
VINDOBONA	C. Androvich	4,351	22nd Dec., '97.
TRIESTE	A. Mitis	5,095	12th Jan., '98.

RATES OF PASSAGE MONEY BY THIS ROUTE.

	2nd Class.	Deck.
TRIESTE or VENICE	Rs. 375	Rs. 150

STEAMERS for BOMBAY LEAVE TRIESTE on the 20th of each month.

RETURN TICKETS

By either Accelerated or Ordinary Service to TRIESTE.

	1st Class.	2nd Class.
AVAILABLE for 6 MONTHS	Rs. 960	Rs. 575
AVAILABLE for 12 MONTHS	Rs. 1060	Rs. 625

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

1st and 2nd Class Single and Return are issued via Trieste, the St. Gothard's, and other Routes.

In connection with the Steamers' Tickets the Company issue now Railway Tickets to the Principal Towns of Austria and Germany, as well as Tickets by steamers of the "Nord-deutscher Lloyd" (North German Lloyd) to ports of North and South America, Australia, &c. called at by their vessels

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE "MESSAGERIES MARITIMES CO."

THE Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Austrian Lloyd's and the Return by the Messageries Maritimes Co. at reduced fares. This arrangement will prove of special advantage to passengers on 3 months privilege leave.

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, KOBE.

Steamer	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail on
AMPHITRITE	R. Mitis.	3,826	21st Dec., 1897

Connecting at COLOMBO with the S.S. AGLAIA to MADRAS and CALCUTTA on the Outward and Homeward voyage.

For further particulars, Freight, Passage &c., apply to

E. SCARPA,
Agent.

Sassoon House, 30, Church Gate Street, Bombay, Nov. 29, 1897.

COMPAGNIE DES MESSAGERIES MARITIMES

FRENCH MAIL STEAMERS.
FOURWEEKLY DEPARTURE.

TO MARSEILLES DIRECT *VIA* ADEN, SUEZ, AND PORT SAID.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on Friday.
MELBOURNE	6,020	Duchatesu	24th December.
SALAZIE	4,255	Paul	21st Jan., 1898.
LAOS	6,090	Flandin	18th Feb., 1898.

TO COLOMBO, SINGAPORE, JAVA, SAIGON, TONQUIN, CHINA JAPAN AND AUSTRALIA.

Vessels.	Tons.	Captain	To sail on or about the
YARRA	4,255	LeColspellier.	16th Dec. 1897

INTERCHANGEABLE TICKETS WITH THE AUSTRIAN LLOYD'S S. N. Co.

The Company are now in a position to issue RETURN TICKETS available for one way by the Messageries Maritimes, and the return vice by the Austrian Lloyd's at Reduced Fares. This Engagement will prove, in some cases, of special advantage to Passengers on three months' privilege leave.

For further Particulars apply to

C. RUINAT,
Old Oriental Bank Buildings, 67, Esplanade Bombay.

THOS. COOK AND SON,

BANKERS AND ARMY AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O MAIL, and all other Steamers, including non-Liners FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the selection of berths and Social Grouping of Passengers.

THROUGH TICKETS issued available from any Railway Station in India to all parts of the Globe.

DUTNINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued, allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S Tickets met and assisted at all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

REDUCED RATES to Railway employes, Family Parties and Missionaries.

OUTWARD PASSAGES engaged and Tickets supplied from any part of the world to India.

HOTEL COUPONS available at over 2,000 Hotels.

REDUCED FARES for Military Officers, Government Officials, and Missionaries to Europe via China and America.

CABIN BAGGAGE received, forwarded and insured.

LIFE and ACCIDENT INSURANCE policies issued.

CIRCULAR NOTES and LETTERS of CREDIT issued for the use of travellers in all parts of the World.

DRAFTS issued at the Exchange of the day.

SOVERRIGNS, BANK NOTES, and Foreign money bought and supplied. CURRENT ACCOUNTS kept, and Interest allowed when the Credit Balance does not fall below Rs. 1,000

DEPOSITS received. Rate of interest on application.

INTEREST, PAY and PENSIONS collected and every description of Banking and Money Agency transacted.

Handbook of information free on application.

BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA, Old Court House Street.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, (LIMITED).

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows :—

FOR KURRACHEE DIRECT.

S. S. "DUMRA," 1,695 tons, on the 4th Dec., at 2 p.m., or on arrival of English mail, if later arriving.

FOR KATHIAWAR COAST PORTS AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. "KOLA," 1,192 tons, on the 30th Nov., at 10 a.m., calling at Veraval, Mangrole, Porebunder, Cutch Mandvie and Kurrachee in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. "PATNA," 1,797 tons, on the 2nd Dec., at noon, calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Abbas, Linga, Bushire, Fao, Mahomerah, Busreh in the foregoing or any order. (Weather permitting.)

FOR ADEN, LAMOO, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CANARA," 1,902 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR COAST AND RANGOON.

S. S. "CHILKA," 1,944 tons, on or about 3rd Dec.

FOR SEYCHELLES, MOMBASSA, AND ZANZIBAR.

S. S. "CHANDA," 2,022 tons, on or about 30th Nov., calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, and Zanzibar, foregoing or any order.

WESTERN AUSTRALIAN GOLD FIELDS.

PASSENGERS and Cargo booked through from Calcutta, Madras, Colombo, Bombay, or Rangoon via Singapore for all adjacent ports to the various Gold Fields. Fortnightly departures from Singapore.

For further particulars apply to

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co., Agents.

Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

KING, KING & CO.,

BANKERS AND EAST INDIA AGENTS, BOMBAY.

PASSAGES engaged by P. & O. and all Steamers at the lowest rates obtainable free of charge or Commission.

Lists of the LATEST SAILINGS, with Fares and full information as to berths available, furnished at once.

Special attention paid to the grouping of those wishing to travel 2nd Class, P. & O. Every assistance rendered to Passengers arriving in Bombay for embarkation. Baggage taken over at the Railway Stations and shipped.

THROUGH RAILWAY TICKETS from any Station in India to Bombay, and Tickets for all Continental Routes furnished on application.

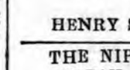
SPECIAL AGENTS of the Firm meet all Steamers at BRINDISI and MARSEILLES.

PACKAGES of every description received for despatch as CARGO to Messrs. Henry S. King & Co., London ; or Messrs. King, Baillie & Co., Liverpool. Freight and Marine Insurance effected at the Lowest Rates. QUOTATIONS FURNISHED on APPLICATION.

KING, HAMILTON & CO.,
CALCUTTA.

HENRY S. KING & Co., LONDON.

THE NIPPON YUSEN KAISHA (JAPAN MAIL STEAMSHIP CO.)



S. S. "YAMAGUCHI MARU," Captain S. KAWAMURO, 3,287 Tons, will sail for TUTICORIN, SINGAPORE, CHINA, and JAPAN on or about the 2nd December. The Steamer has excellent accommodation for 1st and 2nd class passengers.

For freight and passage apply to

T. TAKAYANAGI,
Manager.

Victoria Buildings, Fort, Bombay, 22nd November, 1897.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.

BOMBAY—ZANZIBAR.

THE following Steamer will SAIL:—

Vessel.	Captain.	Tons.	To Sail
SETOS	Jacobs	1,746	14th Dec.

Taking Cargo and Passengers for LAMU, MOMBASSA, TANGA, etc., etc.

This Line also issue first, second, third-class and deck through tickets to—

EAST LONDON, ALGOA BAY, CAPE TOWN, MADEIRA and SOUTHAMPTON

in connection with the Union Line Mail Steamers from Delagoa Bay, once a month.

For rates and particulars, apply to

F. HEYER, Agent,
Albert Building, Hornby Road

Bombay, 20th November, 1897.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES.

THOS. COOK AND SONS,

BANKERS AND PASSENGER AGENTS.

PASSAGES PROMPTLY ENGAGED by P. & O. MAIL and all other Steamers, including Non-Liners, FREE of CHARGE for COMMISSION.

SPECIAL ATTENTION given to the Selection of Berths and Grouping of Passengers.

CONTINENTAL TRAVELLING TICKETS issued available by any route, and allowing breaks of Journey at all places of interest *en route*.

PASSENGERS with COOK'S TICKETS met and assisted at Bombay, London, Gravesend, Liverpool, Brindisi, Napels, Genoa, Marseilles, Venice, Paris, and all Chief Continental Ports and Cities.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, FAMILY PARTIES, &c., booked at reduced rates.

SAILING LISTS and all information on application.

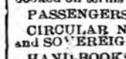
BOMBAY : 13, Esplanade Road.

CALCUTTA : Old Court House Street.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BOMBAY.

GRINDLAY & CO., CALCUTTA,



BANKERS AND AGENTS.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

HOMEWARD PASSAGES booked without charge and on the most favourable terms. Berth carefully selected, with special attention to grouping.

SLEEPING CAR AND CONTINENTAL RAILWAY TICKETS procured.

RAILWAY OFFICIALS, MISSIONARIES, &c., booked on terms of existing concessions.

PASSENGERS met on arrival.

CIRCULAR NOTES, BANK NOTES, DRAFTS, and SOVEREIGNS, at current rates.

HAND-BOOKS supplied gratis, and general information promptly given.

LONDON AGENTS.—MESSRS. GRINDLAY & Co.

BOMBAY GAZETTE Bi-Weekly Edition.—Issued on Thursday and Saturday, giving all the News and Telegrams up to date. Subscription per Annum, Rs. 12 ; Half-yearly, Rs. 6 Quarterly Rs. 3 to subscribers in Bombay to the Mofussil, postage extra.

TREACHER & COMPANY'S "HEART-LABELLED" SPIRITS.

BRANDIES—

	Cash. Rs. a.	Credit Rs. a.
TREACHER'S SPECIAL INVALID BRANDY, Matured for Medicinal use, 15 years old ..... per doz.	82 0	91 0
TREACHER'S EXTRA SPECIAL LIQUEUR BRANDY ..... per bot.	7 0	8 0
Do. do. do. ..... per pint	3 12	4 4
000 TREACHER'S FINE OLD PALE COGNAC, thelebrated "Heart-Labelled" Brandy ..... per doz.	52 8	58 8
00 TREACHER'S OLD PALE COGNAC, a choice matured Spirit "	45 8	51 0
0 TREACHER'S PALE COGNAC, a good "Peg" andy..... "	39 8	44 0
CHEAP BRANDY, Bottled in France for Treacher & Co..... "	27 0	30 8

WHISKIES—

TREACHER'S	"Fine Old Glenlivet," a Special blend of Scotch Whisky, bottled only by ourselve is unequalled in age and quality ..... per doz.	26 0	29 0
Do.	SPECIAL LIQUEUR, a genuine rich old Whisky... "	35 0	39 0
	Connoisseuers will fully appreciate its mellowness.		
Do.	HIGHLAND MALT WHISKY, Phœnix Brand "	28 0	31 8
	A well matured Spirit, exceptionally allow to the Taste.		
Do.	"OLD IRISH" ..... "	26 0	29 0

This is guaranteed as an old, thoroghly ripe Spirit.

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.,

BYCULLA. POONA. MAHABLESHWAR.

BOMBAY.

THACKER & CO. LD., BOMBAY.

CRESTS AND IONOGRAMS.

ENGRAVED IN STEEL.

	Rs. a.
Crest correctly Engraved from	6 0
Crest and Motto	8 0
Crest and Monogram	10 0
Monograms only from	5 0
Address Engraved one line, any style	4 0
Address Engraved two lines, any style	6 0

ESTIMATES SENT FOR THREE OR MORE LINES.

In every instance a Pencil Sketch is forwarded for approval before engraving the Steel Die.

These designs are free of charge when an order is given, otherwise the preliminary sketch must be charged for.

STAMPING AND EMBOSSING.

	Rs. a.
Note Paper or Envelopes, plain relief, per 100 impressions	0 4
Note Paper or Envelopes any colour d	0 8
Note Paper or Envelopes, Gold, Silver, or Bronze d	2 0

VISITING CARD PLATE AND PRINTING.

	Rs. a.
100 Gentlemen's Cards printed and plate engraved	3 0
100 Ladies' Cards printed and plate engraved	4 0

Other lines, such as Address, Club and Regiment, charged Re. 1 per line extra. This rate is for thick or tin Cards.

VISITING CARDS PRINTED FROM PLATES ALREADY ENGRAVED.

	Rs. a.
Gentlemen's Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	1 8
Ladies' Cards, printing and supplying 100 Cards	2 0

REGIMENTAL CRESTS. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

CLUB CRESTS OR ADDRESSES. { No Charge made for Engraving when orders are given.

RUBBER STAMPS, BRASS STAMPS FOR SEALS.

PRINTING OF EVERY DESCRIPTION.

ADDRESSES ILLUMINATED.

PALMER'S CYCLES,

THE FLEETEST OF THE FLEET.

WE have imported a large stock of high class BICYCLES manufactured by THE PALMER SHIPBUILDING AND IRON CO., LD., Jarrow on Tyne and THE ARAB CYCLE CO., of Birmingham.

PALMER CYCLE, the Fleetest of the Fleet, capable of carrying heavy weight riders, and are fitted with Westwood Rims, Dunlop Welch Tropical Tyres, and Brook's Saddles, also latest improved Dustproof Pedals.—The Arab Cycles are good serviceable Machines at a cheaper rate, and are also fitted with Dunlop Tropical Tyres.

Nett cash prices as under :—

PALMER'S GENT'S Roadsters or Racers	Rs.	360
LADIES' with Gearcase	"	380
ARAB GENT'S Roadster or Racer	"	300
" LADIES' with Gearcase	"	320

GENERAL WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA, BURMAH AND CEYLON,

W. CROWDER & CO.,

BOMBAY AND CALCUTTA.

RETAIL SUBAGENTS :

THE PALMER AND ARAB CYCLE AGENCY,

6, CHURCH GATE STREET,

AND

ASQUITH AND LORD,

APOLLO STREET.

BAHADUR CIGARS.

FRIENDS AT HOME

SHOULD NOT BE FORGOTTEN

AT XMAS TIME.

WHAT MORE WELCOME PRESENT COULD BE THOUGHT OF THAN A HAMPER OF REALLY

CHOICE CIGARS

SUCH AS THE FAVOURITE

"BAHADUR."

Orders Booked for Delivery to any part of the United Kingdom FREE of all CHARGES to the RECIPIENT.

SOLE PROPRIETORS AND MANUFACTURERS,

McDOWELL & CO.,

MADRAS AND LONDON.

THE INDIAN "PREMIER" BICYCLE

THE CHEAPEST BICYCLE	IN THE WORLD.	PRICE Rs. 250 CASH.	PRICE Rs. 275 CREDIT.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,

HAVE the pleasure to announce that they have eventually succeeded in influencing THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., to Manufacture a PLAIN, SOUND and SERVICEABLE BICYCLE at a price that will bring a Machine within touch of those who either cannot or will not invest in the more costly models. The outcome of their endeavours to place a thoroughly reliable Machine on the market is the

INDIAN "PREMIER"

which is built by THE PREMIER CYCLE CO., LTD., of WELDLESS TUBES and fitted with the WARWICK PNEUMATIC Tyre licensed under the WELCH PATENT.

MARCKS & CO., LTD., are prepared to back these WELDLESS TUBE ROADSTERS for Excellence, Appearance and WEAR against any Machine manufactured of Weldless Tubing as every individual part has been most carefully put together.

Though the CHEAPEST MACHINE in the WORLD, it is destined nevertheless to take a PROMINENT POSITION in the ADVANCE-GUARD OF BICYCLES.

MARCKS AND CO., LIMITED,

BOMBAY AND POONA.

CHRISTMAS CHEER.

BOLTON & Co., beg to remind their Constituents of the Approach of the Season of—

FESTIVITY AND GOOD-WILL.

And have the pleasure in notifying that their Stock specially imported is more various than ever, and of the best quality which has been so long appreciated in general.

FOR THE FESTIVITIES.

The Purveying Department affords choice of fresh supplies of excellent Preserves, &c., &c.

FOR THE DESSERT TABLE.

The new Season Crystallized Fruits.

Angelics, Apricots, Greengages,	Cherries, Strawberries, Raspberries,	Mixed. Pine Apples, Oranges,

In cases of about 4lbs., or by the weight.

Assortments of the above in Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 2 per Box.

French Plums Eleme Figs China Preserves,	American Fruits, Plum Puddings, Mince Meat,	Nougat. Mascatel Raisins in Fancy Cartoons.

ELEGANTLY DECORATED COSSAQUES.

In 100 Varieties, from Re. 1 to Rs. 5 per Box.

TOYS ! TOYS !! TOYS !!!

FRENCH AND VIENNA CONFECTIONERY.

Chocolate Almonds	Apricoted Raspberries	Pralines a la Rose
Chocolate Pastilles	Jujubes	Nougatines
Chocolate Beans	Almonds	Apricotines
Chocolate Pisbache	Liqueur Comfits	Neapolitaine
Chocolate Pralines	Avelines	Chocolate.
Chocolate Cream	Nougat	
Chocolate Drages	Pralines	
Chocolate Liquer		

Assortments of the above in Fancy Boxes, from Re. 1 to Rs. 30 each.

Holly Wreaths, Mistletoes, Ivy, Xmas Tree, Ornaments, Flags, Wax Candles, Sprays, Festoons, &c. Carlsbad Wafers, Paris Biscuits, Dessert, Maccaroons, Ratafias, &c.

NOVELTIES FOR 'XMAS, the largest Stock ever imported before.

Thousands to Select from 8 As. to Rs. 200 each ARTICLES SUITABLE FOR PRESENTATION, FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN AND CHILDREN.

A LARGE STOCK OF JEWELLERY AND ELECTRO-PLATED WARE TO CHOOSE FROM.

And besides the above, 10,000 other articles, each from Re. 1, to Rs. 1,000.

INSPECTION IS RESPECTFULLY INVITED.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,

ESPLANADE ROAD.

DEWAR'S CELEBRATED WHISKIES

LATHAM & Co. have been APPOINTED SOLE AGENTS in Western India for the following :—

JOHN EDWARD & SON'S SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.
Ditto EXTRA SPECIAL OLD HIGHLAND.

To be had of all dealers.

LATHAM & Co., Esplanade Road, BOMBAY. Bunder Road, KARACHI.

ED. BLANCHY & CO., BORDEAUX.

CELEBRATED WINES & BRANDIES.

CLARETS	WHITE WINES	BRANDIES.
MEDOC	GRAVES	COGNAC
ST. JULIEN	BARSAC	"
ST. ESTEPHE	SAUTERNE	"
MARGAUX		1884 Vintage.

Specially recommended.

The Brandies of this Firm are recognised on the Continent and in England as equal to and of the well-known Brands ; while the Wines are of exceptionally good value.

SOLE AGENTS FOR INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BLANDY BROS., MADEIRA & LONDON.

MADEIRAS. PORTS. SHERRIES.

SOLE AGENTS FOR WESTERN INDIA :—

LATHAM & CO., Bunder Road, KARACHI. Esplanade Road, BOMBAY.

BADHAM PILE & CO., LTD.,

BOMBAY.

STRAW HATS FOR GENTLEMEN.

OUR POPULAR MAKE.

NEW DELIVERY.

HEAVY CHIP DOUBLE BRIM BLACK OR NAVY BANDS Rs. 4 CASH.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE ANNUAL TEXTILE FANCY DRESS BALL,
Will be held in the TOWN HALL,
On FRIDAY, 14TH JANUARY, 1898.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC are informed that ARTILLERY PRACTICE will take place from the B. L. GUNS at the COLABA and OYSTER ROCK FORTS, at 10 A.M., on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897.

H. G. GELL,
Ag. Commissioner of Police.
Head Police Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

WANTED,

A HOUSE SURGEON, for the Parsee Fever Hospital.

Apply to

DR. K. N. BAHADURJEE.

FOR SALE AT MATHERAN HILL.

BURNSIDE.—A pucka-built HOUSE, with Verandah running all round and containing Drawing and Dining Rooms, two Bedrooms with two Dressing Rooms and two Bath Rooms attached, also Pantry and Godown, Servants' out-houses and kitchen. The House is furnished throughout and has a Garden and Badminton Court. It is centrally situated, being near the Church, Library and Post Office, and stands in its own grounds measuring 239 guntas.

Apply by letter stating offer to "Box, No. 55," care of this Office.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

IT is hereby notified that, at the request of the Plague Authorities, on and from 1st December NO PASSENGERS from Stations on the B. B. and C. I. Railway north of Virar, will be booked to Stations Nalla Sopara to Mahalakshmi inclusive, or to Stations South of Grant Road, except by Mail, by which Train 1st and 2nd Class Passengers and their servants may be booked to the Grant Road, Church Gate and Colaba Stations of Bombay only. Through Up Passenger Trains will in consequence not stop at any Station between Virar and Grant Road.

Medical examination for these Trains will be carried out at Grant Road where passengers will have to alight.

The above arrangements will entail some Slight Alterations in the Timings of Trains, for which see Sheet Time Bills exhibited at Stations.

D. ff. POWELL,
Ag. Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Bombay, 29th November, 1897.

BENGAL-NAGPUR RAILWAY.

REDUCTION IN FARES DURING CHRISTMAS AND NEW YEAR HOLIDAYS.

DURING the period from the 8th to the 26th December inclusive, RETURN TICKETS will be issued to First and Second Class Passengers for any distance above 100 miles over this Railway AT A SINGLE FARE. These tickets will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of the 11th January, 1898.

The holders of these Tickets may break journey, provided that the line is not travelled over more than once in the same direction and that the journey in each direction is completed within the same limit of time after commencement, as is allowed for single journey Tickets (vide para. 49 of the current Coaching Tariff).

The second half of the Ticket must be dated at the station of return before the journey is commenced, otherwise the ticket will be invalid and the holder will be liable to a charge of excess fare.

These Tickets will be accepted to secure reserved accommodation ON THIS RAILWAY at the following scale, provided that the accommodation is available and that the distance travelled over this Railway is not less than 200 miles :—

Class	Tickets required to secure a reserved compartment.
First	Three.
Second	Five.

Return Tickets between Howrah and Amraoti and Allahabad and Amraoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) may be obtained at the following Reduced Fares between the 14th and 26th December, 1897, and they will be available for completion of return journey upto and inclusive of 11th January, 1898.

		Rs.	A.
Between Howrah and Amraoti	First class....	81	14
" " "	Second class...	37	11
" Allahabad "	First class....	63	5
" " "	Second class.	32	5

The Intermediate and Third Class Fares from Howrah and Allahabad to Amraoti (via Bengal-Nagpur Railway) are as follows :—

	From Howrah.	From Allahabad.
	Rs. A. P.	Rs. A. P.
Intermediate class (single)	13 15 9	11 15 6
Third class	7 7 6	8 2 9

The return concession Ticket does not entitle the holder to any additional concession, such, for instance, as that under paras. 50 and 51 of the current Coaching Tariff.

A. M. CLARK,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Traffic Manager's Office, Dated Nagpur, 15th November, 1897.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, upto 2 P.M., on FRIDAY, the 10th day of December, 1897, for Works of widening a portion of Gunpowder Road near Mankeshwar Temple, at Mazagon, and other works connected therewith.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, &c., may on payment of Rs. 5 be obtained from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. seven hundred and twenty-five to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A further payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent. on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,

M. C. MURZBAN, F.R.I.B.A., M. INST. C. E.,
Executive Engineer, Municipality.
Executive Engineer's Office, Bombay, 26th November, 1897.

CHRISTMAS and NEW YEAR CARDS.

AN exquisite Collection of all the newest and most fashionable CARDS of the Present Season.

OUR COMIC CARDS
OUR CYCLE CARDS
OUR HAND-PAINTED CARDS
OUR PRIVATE CARDS

(Printed with any wording that may be desired.)

INDIAN VIEWS AND CHARACTERS CARDS are known for their artistic fidelity and simple harmony.

XMAS NUMBERS 1897,

RE. 1 EACH ONLY—RE. 1 EACH ONLY.

PEARS' ANNUAL, with Coloured Plates.	BLACK AND WHITE with Coloured Plates.
GRAPHIC	QUEEN
ILLUSTRATED London News	TRUTH
LADIES' PICTORIAL	SKETCH
HOLLY LEAVES	ST. JAMES'S BUDGET
GENTLEWOMAN	

YOUNG LADIES' JOURNAL double XMAS NUMBER with two plates. Re. 1-8.

☞ Any coloured plate framed Artistically at CHEAPEST RATES.

D. B. TARAPOREVALA SONS,
MEDOWS STREET, BOMBAY.

MENIST'S SPECTACLES.

MARCKS & CO.'S SPECTACLES.

WE beg to bring to the notice of the SPECTACLE wearing community, our following revised PRICE LIST :—

Menist's Spectacles.	Gold. Rs.	Silver. Rs.	Steel. Rs.
With Turnpin Sides	60	28	16
With Single temple Sides	50	24	13
Folders	50	28	15

Spectacles and Folders as above but fitted with Marcks and Co.'s Pebbles, Rs. 5 reduction on Gold and Silver, and Rs. 4 reduction on Steel. The new Gold and Steel "Movilette" Frames, fitted with Menist's or Marcks' Pebbles, prices as above.

All the newest patterns in Frames always in Stock. REPAIRS EXECUTED by the most EXPERIENCED WORKMEN at reasonable rates. OCULISTS PRESCRIPTIONS CAREFULLY PREPARED.

SPECIAL.

Our celebrated, VIOLET TINTED, SUN, GLARE and DUST GLASSES, are invaluable to people who suffer from the extreme glare of a tropical climate. May be purchased in either Steel, Nickel, Silver or Gold Frames, Japanese cups, nickel gauze cups, Stirrups with folding sides, folders and Globular Spectacles, from Rs. 5 per pair.

MARCKS & CO., LD.,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

W. PITCHER SON and Co., East India Merchants and Agents, undertake all Agency Business, 1, Trinity Buildings, Charing Cross, London.

NOTICES.

MADRAS RACES.

1st SPRING MEETING 1897.

OWNERS are reminded that the 1st ENTRANCES for the 1st SPRING MEETING to be held on the 25th, 27th and 29th January, 1898, CLOSE on WEDNESDAY, the 15th December, 1897.

Special attention is drawn to first para. of General Condition No. 9.

G. M. J. MOORE, LIEUT.-COL.,
For Honorary Secretary, Madras Races.

SOUTHERN MAHRATTA RAILWAY.

NOTICE.

WITH the Sanction of Government and with effect from the 2nd instant, and until further notice, the following Trains will NOT RUN in consequence of the DECREASE in PASSENGER TRAFFIC from Plague restrictions.

H M			
14 30	Train	from Poona	to Belgaum.
12 35	"	"	Belgaum to Poona.
6 0	"	"	Koregaon to Belgaum.
7 20	"	"	Belgaum to Koregaon.
4 40	"	"	Kolhapur to Miraj.
18 55	"	"	Miraj to Kolhapur.

T. J. McCLOUGHIN,
Acting Traffic Manager.
Central Offices, Dharwar, November 1st, 1897.

DIABETES AND ACIDITY.

Cure in 48 hours! Price, each, Rs. 3 per Bottle.

THOUSANDS have been cured, some of whom had suffered more than twenty years. Apply to—

MANAGER, V. C. WORKS,
Ranaghat, Bengal.

NEW MOFUSSIL COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE is hereby given that the SEVENTH ORDINARY GENNRAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the New Mofussil Company, Ld., will be held at the registered office of the Company, 37, Hummam St., on TUESDAY, the 30th day of November, 1897, at 3-30 P.M., for the purpose of transacting the following business :—

1. To receive the Directors' Report and Audited Accounts for the year ending 30th June, 1897, and to sanction the declaration of a Dividend.
2. To elect a Director in place of one who retires by rotation but is eligible for re-election.
3. To appoint Auditors for the current year and fix their remuneration.

The TRANSFER BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from the 23rd November to 7th December, 1897, both days inclusive, during which period the Books of the Company will be open for the inspection of the Shareholders.

By order of the Directors,

THOS. H. MOORE,
Chief Agent.
Bombay, 19th November, 1897.

BOMBAY, BARODA AND CENTRAL INDIA RAILWAY,

INCLUDING

RAJPUTANA-MALWA RAILWAY.

TENDERS FOR STATIONERY AND PAPER REQUIRED FOR ONE YEAR OR FOR THREE YEARS, COMMENCING FROM 1ST APRIL, 1898.

THE Agent is prepared to receive at his Office, Church Gate Street, Fort, Bombay, up to 1 P.M., (Gun-fire), on WEDNESDAY, 1st December, 1897, Sealed Tenders for the supply of STATIONERY and PAPER required by the Company, for the Broad and Metre Gauge Sections for delivery at Bombay and Ajmere respectively.

2. Forms of Tenders, which provides 2 columns, one for quotations for the supply for one year and the other for three years, and giving full particulars of requirements and conditions on which Tenders will be received, may be obtained on application to the Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, Bombay, or the Deputy Storekeeper's Office, Ajmere, on payment of Rs. 2 (two) for each form at either of which offices samples may be seen.

3. Tenders should be superscribed "Tender for Stationery and Paper for B. B. and C. I. Railway" and R. M. Railway," and must be accompanied by a Deposit of Rupees (1,000) one thousand in currency notes with each Tender. If Government Paper or other Securities be submitted, they must be endorsed in favour of the Agent B. B. and C. I. Railway.

4. The Agent reserves the right to select one or more items from any tender without reference to the other items, and the Tenderer shall be required to supply the same at the rate quoted. He will also fix the period of the contract at one or three years.

5. The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

R. WOOLLCOMBE,
Ag. Chief Storekeeper.
Chief Storekeeper's Office, Parel, 28th October, 1897.

DECCAN BANKING AND AGENCY CORPORATION, LIMITED.
Registered under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.)

CAPITAL Rs. 10,00,000.
Divided into 10,000 Shares, of Rs. 100 each.

HEAD OFFICE—173, Broadway, Madras.
BOMBAY BRANCH—5, Patel Street, Fort, B'bay.

FIXED PERIOD deposits received at 6 per cent. per annum for 12 months, and 5 per cent. for 6 months.

GUARANTEED PENSION DEPARTMENT—Deposits of Rs. 5 or more per month received and interest allowed at 6½ per cent. per annum, (to be retained).

LOANS and ADVANCES granted on Trade Goods, Bill of Sale, Jewellery or any other approved security with prompt attention.

Agency of every description undertaken.

Every kind of Goods supplied to and sold for the Mofussil Trading Firms, Traders, &c. Apply for particulars to

M. HARE & Co.,
Managing Agents.

N. B.—Agencies with leading FIRMS or influential and energetic gentlemen in the Mofussil towns can be arranged.

QUICK ROUTE THROUGH AMERICA.

THE SAN FRANCISCO OVERLAND ROUTE,
THE PACIFIC MAIL S. S. Co.
OCCIDENTAL AND ORIENTAL S. S. Co.
CENTRAL PACIFIC, UNION PACIFIC AND CHICAGO AND NORTH-WESTERN RAILWAYS.

THE Fast and Magnificent Steamships of these Lines SAIL from HONGKONG via SHANGHAI, NAGASAKI (through the famous Inland Sea of Japan) KOBE, YOKOHAMA and HONOLULU to SAN FRANCISCO. Passengers selecting this route not only derive the benefit of the grand scenery of the Hawaiian Islands ("The Paradise of the Pacific") but also avoid the cold and disagreeable weather so often experienced on the more Northern Tracks.

Via the Central Pacific, Union Pacific and Chicago and North-Western Railways it requires but 4½ days to cross the American Continent through the finest scenery in the World. Solid vestibuled trains consisting of Pullman's Luxurious Double Drawing-room Sleeping Cars and Free Reclining Chair Cars, from San Francisco to Chicago without change. It is the line selected by the United States Government to carry the fast mail; it is much shorter than any other, gives passengers the choice of lines from Chicago to all Eastern Cities, and combines all the latest conveniences and luxuries evolved in modern Railway travel.

For further information apply to—

WHITNEY BROTHERS & Co., Calcutta,
THOMAS COOK & SON, Bombay and Calcutta,
KING, KING & Co., Bombay, or
T. D. McKAY,
General Passenger Agent,
San Francisco Overland Route,
No. 4, Water Street,
Yokohama, Japan.

A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.
A TERRIBLE COUGH.

"94, Commercial Road, Peckham, July 12.

"Dear Sir,—I am a poor hand at expressing my feelings, but I should like to thank you. Your lozenges, have done wonders in relieving my terrible cough. Since I had the operation of 'Tracheotomy' the same as the late Emperor of Germany, and unlike him, thank God, I am still alive) performed at St. Bartholomew's Hospital, no one could possibly have had a more violent cough; it was so bad at times that it quite exhausted me. The mucous, which was very copious and hard, has been softened, and I have been able to get rid of it without difficulty.—I am, sir, yours truly, J. HILL."

A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.
A DOCTOR'S TESTIMONY.

"Routh Park, Cardiff, South Wales, Sept. 28, 1893.

"I have, indeed, great pleasure in adding my testimony to your excellent preparation of Cough Lozenges, an I have prescribed it now for the last eight years I my hospital and private practice, and found it of grat benefit. I often suffer from Chronic Bronchitis; your Lozenge is the only remedy which gives me immediate ease. Therefore, I certainly and most strongly recommend your Lozenges to the public who may suffer from Catarrh, Bronchitis, Winter Cough, or any kind of Pulmonary Irritation.—Yours truly,

"A. GABRIEL, M.D., L.R.C.P., & L.M., Edinburgh L.R.C.S., & L.M., Edinburgh

USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.
USE KEATING'S LOZENGES.

"IT IS 75 YEARS AGO" since KEATING'S COUGH LOZENGES were first made, and the sale is larger than ever, because they are unrivalled in the relief and cure of Winter Cough, Asthma, and Bronchitis one alone gives relief.

UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.
UTTERLY UNRIVALLED.

Keating's Cough Lozenges, the unrivalled remedy for COUGHS' HOARSENESS, and THROAT TROUBLES are sold in Bottles by all Chemists.

WINES, SPIRITS BEERS, &c.

CLUB WINES.

PHIPSON & Co., Bombare now supplying 230 Military Messes 69 Clubs with the finest VINTAGE WINES, irits, or Liqueurs from the following well-known Houses :—

POMMERY AND GREN	Rheims.
VEUVE CLICQUOT PONSARDIN	Rheims.
WILLIAMS, HUMBERT & Co.	Jerez.
GEORGE TANQUERAY & Co.	London.
HEIDSIECK & Co.	Rheims.
CARSTAIRS & ROBERTS	Leith.
PERRIER JOUET & Co.	Epernay.
PAGE AND SANDEMAN	London.
POL ROGER & Co.	Rheims.
BOLLINGER & Co.	Ay.
JAMES HAWKER & Co.	Plymouth.
JUSTERINI & BROOKS	London.
COCKBURN & CAMPBEL	Leith.
DEUTZ & GELDERMANN	Ay.
NATH JOHNSTON & SON	Bordeaux.
J. SACCONE	Gibraltar.
COSSART, GORDON & Co	Madeira.
A. DE LUZE ET FILS	Bordeaux.
BUTLER, NEPHEW & Co.	Oporto.
COCKBURN SMITHES & Co.	Oporto.
VAN-ZELLERS & Co.	Oporto.
WOODHOUSE & Co.	Marsala.
LEACOCK & Co.	Madeira.
AYALA & Co.	Ay.
RUINART PERE ET FILS	Rheims.
KIDD AND SHADBOLT	London.
P. J. VALCKENBERG	Worms.
C. MAREY & LIGER-BELAIR	Cotes d'Or.
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JAMES CATHCART & Co.	Leith.
CHAS. MACKINLAY & Co.	Leith.
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SIR ROBERT BURNETT & Co.	London.
J. & W. NICHOLSON & Co.	London.
W. E. EDDISON & Co.	London.
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Secretaries and Presidents of Clubs and Military Messes can now obtain Wines, Spirits, Liqueurs, &c., from the above well-known Firms, without the inconvenience and expense of importing direct.

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BOMBAY.

THE ASSOCIATED VINEYARD CULTIVATORS CO.'S

BEEHIVE BRANDY.

THIS BRANDY is much approved in Great Britain, America, and Australia, and has been recognized for upwards of a century. It needs only to be tasted to be appreciated. Rs. 2-4 per Bottle.

FOR SALE.

FOR SALE.

A NEW SALISBURY CART by Morgan and Co., Bond Street. Suitable for 13-to 14.2. Pony or Arab Charger. Complete with Lamps, bonnet, Rubber Mats and all the latest improvements. Just brought out and never used. Sold as owner has no use for it Price Rs. 1,000. Apply to

LT. J. A. HOBSON R. H. A.,
Bangalore.

BANKS.

HONGKONG & SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital	$ 100,00,000
Reserve Fund	$ 7,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors	$ 100,00,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.

T. JACKSON, *Chief Manager.*

London Bankers.—LONDON and COUNTY BANKING COMPANY, LD.

LONDON COMMITTEE

E. F. DUNCANSON, Esq. (of Messrs. T. A. Gibb & Co).
WM. ANASTASIUS JONES, Esq. (Directo of the London and County Banking Co., Limited).
F. D. BARNES, Esq. (Managing Director, P. & O. S. N. Co.

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Interest allowed on Current Accounts at 1 per cent. per annum on Daily Balances if not under Rs. 1,00 and not exceeding Rs. 1,00,000; but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

Fixed Deposits received at 4 per cent. for 12 months, and for shorter periods, on terms which may be learnt on application.

Credits granted on approved Securities, and every Description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

Drafts granted on London and the chief commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China, and Japan.

W. B. THOMSON,
Acting Agent.
40, Church Gate Street, Bombay, and at 2, Dalhousie Square South, Calcutta.

COMMERCIAL BANK OF INDIA, LIMITED.

HEAD OFFICE :—MADRAS.

BRANCHES :—London, Bombay, Calcutta, Rangoon, Kurrachee, Rawal Pindi, Murree.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....Rs. 40,00,000
RESERVE AND REST.....Rs. 14,73,230

NOTE.—The RESERVE FUND will be INCREASED to Rs. 16,00,000 on payment of Balance of new Capital.

LOCAL BOARD :—

FAZULBHOY VISRAM Esq., C.I.E. | NOWROJEE JEHANGIR GAMADIA, Esq.
SASSOON J. DAVID.

RATES OF INTEREST ALLOWED AS UNDER.

STERLING DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS, FOR HOME REMITTANCES, 4 per cent. per annum.

FIXED DEPOSITS received at 5 per cent per annum for 12 months.

SPECIAL RATES are given for short periods during the busy season only.

Monies are received into the BANK'S PRUDENTIAL OR PROVIDENT FUND bearing half-yearly compound interest at 5 per cent. per annum.

CHEQUES, BILLS, HUNDIES, AND CURRENCY NOTES of any Circle are collected and credited free of charge in the above Interest Deposit Accounts.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS received 2 per cent. per annum on to Rs. 10,000 in the event of the balance not falling below Rs. 500.

OPEN CREDITS AND LOANS are granted upon any marketable security, BILLS, PROMISSORY NOTES are discounted.

Investment orders executed on the London Stock Exchange under Code with London Bankers.

Apply for Rules to Head Office or Branches.

By Order of the Board,
C. BERESFORD,
Manager.
Bombay 24th July 1877.

REPORTS, Petitions, Memorials, Business Announcements, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., printed with neatness and promptitude and at lowest rates. Special rates for large contracts. Apply to Bombay Gazette Steam Press.

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ENGINEERS, BOILER-MAKERS, IRON AND BRASS FOUNDERS, SHIP AND MILLWRIGHTS.

MAKERS OF HALF PRESS AND FINISHERS FOR HALF PRESSED BALES.

CONTRACTORS for the supply of Machinery and erection of Buildings for Cotton, Flour, Sugar, Oil Mills, Distilleries, &c.

Manufacturers of all kinds of Cast and Wrought Iron Work of the heaviest description, Cotton Presses and Hydraulic Machinery, Mill and Rope Gearing, Ornamental Castings, Road Rollers, &c. Wheels made by Machinery up to 4 feet diameter. Cutters made for Wheel-cutting Machines.

To enable us to meet all Engineering and Trade requirements we have lately added to our Works some of the largest and heaviest Tools in India, and greatly extended our Foundry.

We are also prepared to furnish designs for Bridges, Girders, Roofs, &c., and to manufacture and erect same in any part of India.

For Downie's "Eucalyptus," Boiler Fluid, for preventing and removing Scale in Boilers
" Messrs. Wormald & Co.'s Fibrous Non-conducting Composition for covering Steam Boilers and Pipes.
" The Climax Motor, for Baird's Sight-feed Lubricators.

Also Plate, Bar, and Angle Iron of the largest sections. Diamond, Silver and other Steel and Engineer's Requisites of all descriptions kept in stock.

For Sale—Boilers, Engines, Contractors' Pumps, and all boiler fittings, pipes, cocks, &c

WORKS AND OFFICES, DEFENCES WORKS, MAZAGON, AND BRANCH FACTORY, CARNAC IRON WORKS, NEAR CARNAC BRIDGE.

ALCOCK, ASHDOWN & HEPWORTH,
SECRETARIES AND MANAGERS.

SPECIALTY IN WHISKY.

"AULD SCOTTIE."

Extract "Lancet" 12th July, 1890.
ANALYTICAL RECORDS.
"AULD" SCOTTIE WHISKY.

(JAMES MENZIES, GLASGOW.)

"THIS WHISKY contains 41·75 per cent. of absolute Alcohol equal to 86·25 per cent. of proof Spirit. The Residue, Dried at 100°c amounts to 6·25 per cent. It is a well-matured and excellent Whisky."

Can be had at Rs. 2-6-0 per bottle in Bombay from all Licensed Wine and Spirit Merchants.

"AULD SCOTTIE" GAINED THE HIGHEST AWARD AT THE WORLD'S FAIR, CHICAGO.

Every Bottle enveloped in Wire, and bearing the Firm's Seal in Lead.

This Whisky was the only brand placed on the table at the St. ANDREW'S DINNERS AT CALCUTTA 1890-91-92-93, and the verdict was one of unanimous approval. It has pushed its way on its own merits.

PURE AERATED WATERS.

FROM

BEYNON & CO.

OUR FACTORY is under EUROPEAN MANAGEMENT and all Water used is filtered through the PASTEUR MALLIE FILTER, and is rendered perfectly sterilized.

Soda, As. 8. Lemonade, As. 10. Tonic, As. 12 per dozen.
&c., &c.

BEYNON & CO., { ENGLISH CHEMISTS, Opposite Esplanade Hotel, } BOMBAY.

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THE STANDARD, A SCOTTISH LIFE OFFICE of 72 years' standing, and one of the wealthiest and most progressive of the Provident Institutions of the United Kingdom.

THE FUNDS have increased FIFTY PER CENT. during the last 15 years, and now amount to over 8 MILLIONS, STERLING.

PREMIUMS MODERATE, CONDITIONS LIBERAL.

F. A. PREVOST,
Secretary,
Bombay.

CALEDONIAN
INSURANCE COMPANY,
FOUNDED 1805.

THE OLDEST SCOTTISH INSURANCE OFFICE

HEAD OFFICE : 19, George Street, Edinburgh.
FIRE RESERVE FUNDS..... £677,096
Fire Insurances accepted on approved property, at Current Rates.

C. MACDONALD & Co,
Agents in Bombay.
23, Apollo Street.

ORIENTAL GOVERNMENT SECURITY LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY.

ESTABLISHED 1874.

Those who desire the Best and Cheapest Assurance obtainable in India should effect a Policy with the ORIENTAL under the NEW "ENGLISH PREMIUM" SYSTEM.

If the POLICY be effected now it will participate in the PROFITS for the past 3 years.

THE FUNDS have more than Doubled during 5 years and now exceed

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As the Expenses of Management of the Oriental are lower than those of any other Company of the same age, it can afford to grant POLICIES with Exceptionable Benefits

Economy, Moderate Premiums,
Immediate Settlement of Claims,
Liberal Surrender Values and unquestionable Security
being the principal Features of the Oriental

Particulars and Forms may be obtained from

D. McLAUCHLAN SLATER, F.I.A.,
Manager and Actuary.
BOMBAY.

INSURANCES.

UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY.

ESTABLISHED 1834.

THE CHEAPEST POSSIBLE FORM OF LIFE ASSURANCE,

Under which every man should Insure.

Rs. 5,000 payable at death. To cover the above, the following very small monthly payments must be made :—

Age next Birthday.	Premium.
20.....	Rs. 10 0 0
25.....	" 11 0 8
30.....	" 12 4 8
35.....	" 13 12 0
40.....	" 15 10 0

A Copy of the NEW PROSPECTUS, containing Rates for other Amounts, and all information regarding Life Assurance, will be furnished on application to

MESSRS. KING, KING & Co.,
Agents and Secretaries,
UNIVERSAL LIFE ASSURANCE SOCIETY,
BOMBAY.

SUN LIFE OFFICE.
LONDON,
ESTABLISHED 1810.

ANNUITIES IMMEDIATE AND DEFERRED
ENDOWMENTS, INVESTMENT POLICIES,
ACCIDENT ASSURANCES.

The fullest and latest information will be given regarding Assurances on application to

SAMUEL FITZE AND Co.,
Chief Agents.
65-67 Esplanade Road, Bombay.

In Pamphlet Form
FULL REPORT
OF THE
PROSECUTION
OF THE
HON. MR. BAL GANGADHER TILAK
At the
Bombay High Court Criminal Sessions.

PRICE : 4 Annas per Copy.

Copies can be had from the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" Office; Messrs. THACKER and Co.; Messrs. A. J. COMBRIDGE and Co., Fort; from Mr. SOONDER ANAND-RAO, Kalbadavie Road; Mr. HISAMUDIN AMIRUDIN BAPWAY, Thana, Cloth Merchant, opposite Police Chowkey, No. 2, Railway Station Road; Mr. SUNDER PANDURANG, Bookseller, Kalbadavie Road; and the *Deccan Herald* Press, Poona.

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HOME in the family of Dr. Gloël for one or two boys, attending the Royal College (Gymnasium) in Wesel. Residence in healthy situation surrounded by a Park. Terms £ 75 per year. Application to

Dr. GLOEL,
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BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA, AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £800,000
RESERVE FUND..... £375,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS £800,000

HEAD OFFICE.
HATTON COURT, THREADNEEDLE STREET, LONDON

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Bombay.	Singapore.	Hankow.
Calcutta.	Bangkok.	Foochow.
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Colombo.	Batavia.	Yokohama.
Penang.	Sourabaya.	Kobe.
Thaiping.	Hongkong.	Tientsin.
Deli (Sumatra).	Shanghai.	

The Corporation GRANT DRAFTS on the above Agencies and Branches; buy and receive for collection Bills of Exchange; issue Letters of Credit; and undertake general banking business.

FIXED DEPOSITS

are received for TWELVE MONTHS at FOUR AND A HALF PER CENT per annum and for SIX MONTHS at FOUR PER CENT per annum. Rates for shorter periods may be ascertained on application.

T. FRASER,
Acting Agent.
Bombay Agency, Elphinstone Circle.

CRÉDIT LYONNAIS.

ESTABLISHED 1863.

CAPITAL(fully paid)Fcs. 200,000,000=£8,000,000
RESERVE FUND...Fcs. 40,000,000=£1,600,000

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CENTRAL OFFICE : PARIS. HEAD OFFICE : LYONS.
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Manager.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL	Yens 12,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL	" 9,000,000
RESERVE FUND	" 6,360,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES :
Kobe, London, Lyons, New York, San Francisco, Hawaii, Shanghai, and Hongkong.

BANKERS.—The LONDON JOINT STOCK BANK; The UNION BANK of LONDON; THE PARR'S BANK, LIMITED.

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LIBERAL INTEREST allowed on CURRENT ACCOUNT, and FIXED DEPOSITS, on Terms to be learnt on application.

CREDITS granted on approved Securities, and every description of Banking and Exchange Business transacted.

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Y. MATSUO,
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CAPITAL ...Fcs. 100,000,000 (£4,000,000).

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BRANCHES in all Principal Towns of France, Calcutta, Bombay, Tunis, San Francisco, Chicago, New Orleans, Melbourne, Sydney, Tamatave and Tananarivo.

Current Deposit Accounts are opened, and Interest is allowed on Daily Balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000. Rates to be learnt on application.

Special arrangements may be obtained on application.

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Drafts and Letters of Credit issued payable at any of the chief Commercial Towns of the World.

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Writing and Reading Rooms, Telephone, all necessary arrangements for receiving and despatching Correspondence, exchanging Money, letting Safes or parts thereof wherein travellers can deposit valuables which they do not wish to keep in the Hotels, further Strong Rooms for the storage of heavy luggage, etc.

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Loans and Cash Credits granted on Government Paper, Gold, Silver, and Pedroe.

H. JOLY,
Acting Manager.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ...	£1,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL	£500,000
RESERVE FUND	£200,000

HEAD OFFICE :
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BRANCHES :
Calcutta, Bombay, Madras, Colombo, Kurrachee, Delhi, Rangoon, Mandalay, Tuticorin, Kandy, Newera Elya, Zanzibar, Steamer Point, Aden, Cawnpore and Mombassa.

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The Bank receives Deposits fixed for 1 year at 4½ per cent. interest, and for shorter periods, at rates to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and Interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no Interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 10 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares, and receives same for safe custody realising Interest and Dividends when due.

LOANS and CASH CREDITS granted on approved Securities.

H. CHALMERS,
Manager.

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GIRGAUM VETERINARY AND COMMISSION STABLES.

OLDEST ESTABLISHED FIRM IN BOMBAY.

CHARGERS, Polo Ponies, Hacks and

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Sun rises, 6h. 17m. Sun sets, 5h. 31m. High water, 3-37m., 4·0ft. Low water, 10-8m., 0·3ft.

New Mofussil Company, Hummum Street, 3-30 p.m.
Asiatic Fire Insurance Company, Apollo Street, 4 p.m.
Sale of work, Zenana Bible and Medical Mission, Girgaum Girls' High School.
Result of University Examinations.
Rovers' Football Club dance, Town Hall.
Music at the Yacht Club, 5-45 p.m.

POLO.—There will be a game, at 4-45, this evening.

SUPERINTENDENT BREWIN.—Superintendent Harry Brewin has reverted to his substantive appointment as Superintendent of Police, A. Division, Bombay Police Force.

POSTAL NOTICE.—A mail for Europe, consisting of letters and packets specially marked for transmission, per Austrian Lloyd's s.s. Imperatrix, will be made up at the Bombay General Post Office for despatch to the Trieste Post Office, at 4 p.m., to-day.

REPORTED THEFT OF A BICYCLE.—Mr. E. H. McDowell, residing at Church Gate Street, has reported to the police that, at 7 o'clock, on Friday evening, he placed his bicycle on the landing on the first floor of the house and fastened it with a padlock. On the following morning complainant missed the bicycle, which is a swift No. 40720, valued at Rs. 300.

POSTAL CHANGES.—In consequence of the temporary discontinuance of the train on the B. B. & C. I. Railway that leaves Colaba at 8 a.m., the mail which closes at the General Post Office at 7-20 a. m. will be discontinued with effect from the 1st proximo. From the same date a mail for places between Bombay and Ahmedabad will be closed at 7 p.m. for despatch by the 21-30 p.m. train.

ACCIDENT TO A PARSEE WOMAN.—On Sunday afternoon, Jaijee, a deaf Parsee woman, aged eighty years, residing at Mirza Street, was passing along Nagdavie Street, when she was accidentally knocked down by a passing carriage and sustained a contused wound on the left leg. After the accident the driver of the carriage drove off, without giving his name or address. The woman is now under treatment in the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital.

OBITUARY.—Mr. Hashim Hajee Ludha died at his residence at New Foras Road on Friday. The deceased was manager of Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co.'s Bombay establishment for about 26 years. His business capacity coupled with a kind and genial disposition made him many friends among all classes. He leaves a large family to mourn his death. As a mark of respect and regard for their late manager the establishments of Messrs. Ludha Ebraim & Co. was closed on Friday last.

MUSIC AT THE YACHT CLUB.—The Band of the 21st Bombay Infantry, under the direction of Bandmaster A. Malitanda no, will play the following programme, at the Royal Bombay Yacht Club, this evening, at 5-45 :—

March	Old Berlin — Franz von Blon
Overture	The Exiles — Gassner
Song	The Light of the World — Stephen Adams
Spanish Valse	Anhelos — De Ercilla
Selection	The Bohemian Girl — Balfe
Galop	Merkur — Roedeberk

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

BATHING FATALITY.—An inquiry was held yesterday, at Ghorupdeo Road, by Mr. Turner, the coroner, on view of the body of Tai, a Hindu girl, aged ten years, daughter of Anaji Dhondoo, a labourer, employed in the Bombay Gas Company, and residing at Reay Road. About 3 o'clock, on Thursday afternoon, the deceased and her younger brother went to a quarry hole, off Ghorupdeo Road, to bathe. On arriving at the quarry, Tai, according to the evidence of her younger brother, undressed herself, went into the water beyond her depth, and was drowned. She rose once to the surface of the water and then sank never rising up again. The brother went home and informed the mother, who went to the spot and raised an alarm. A diver went in and brought the body out of the water in a short time, life being extinct. A verdict of accidental death by drowning was recorded.

THANA NEWS.—The business of the fourth Criminal Sessions of the District Court, Thana, will commence to-morrow.—At a public meeting of the inhabitants, held under the presidency of Mr. Jhangirbhai Dadabhai Tarapurwalla, at Chinhni, on the 26th instant, Rao Saheb Haribhai Gopalji Desai, Mamlatdar of the Dhanoo Taluka, presented a valuable turban with a certificate from Government to Azam Bakar Saheb Shaik Mahomed, a principal resident of Chinhni, as a token of appreciation of his services performed during the pestilence which broke out in that place in April last.—A fire took place at Padghe, in the Bhewndi Taluka, and nearly a dozen houses, belonging to the Kunbis there, were burned down on the 20th instant. The fire is said to be an accidental one, and the damage done to the houses is estimated at about Rs. 1,100.—There were 15 persons detained, yesterday, under observation in the Segregation Camp at Ghantali. The man had come here from plague-infected districts.

FATAL FALL OFF A WINDOW.—Mr. Allan F. Turner, the coroner, held an enquiry, yesterday, at the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, touching the death of a Hindu girl, named Lilawanti, aged four years, residing with her parents on the second floor of a house in Manordas Street, Fort. About 2 o'clock, on Friday afternoon, the mother went to the rear of the house, leaving the deceased and her younger sister in charge of her eldest son in the front room. There was a cot near a window in the room, and deceased, while playing, got on the cot and was looking out of the window, when she accidentally lost her balance and fell out on to the road below, a distance of about twenty feet. The child when picked up was unconscious and bleeding from her mouth. She was taken into the house, and shortly after her father arrived and he removed her to the Goculdas Tejpal Hospital, where she never regained her consciousness and died on Sunday. The house-surgeon was of opinion that the death was due to fracture of the skull, and a verdict of accidental death in accordance with the medical opinion was returned by the jury.

FANCY BAZAAR.—On the last three days of this week the Town Hall of this city will be the scene of one of the largest and in some respects most novel bazaars held in Bombay. The announcements that appear in our columns show that the Wesleyans, under whose auspices the bazaar is held, have endeavoured to make it unusually attractive. A great quantity of goods has been got together from this country and England, which are to be sold on sale or fair terms at reasonable prices. Although some charge is made for admission, the entrance tickets may be used in making purchases to their full cash value. Interesting competitions have been arranged for, and are being well taken up by the public. A special feature is made of the evening concerts at 5 and 9-15, which are of an exceptionally high class, and in which some of the best talent in the city will engage. Displays of the X Rays are to be given daily, and opportunities afforded to the public to examine their own frame. The bazaar opens daily at 4 (Saturday at 3), and plenty of opportunity will be given to those who so desire, to spend an interesting evening at this reasonable bazaar.

FASHIONABLE PARSEE WEDDING.—The spacious halls and compound of Allbless Baug, at Girgaum, presented a very gay and brilliant appearance on Saturday evening, the occasion being the marriage of Mr. Shavaksh Kavasjee Davar, pleader of Sholapore-Bijapore Courts, with Miss Bhickaiji, the daughter of Mr. Pestonji Dhunjibhoy Davar, and grand-daughter of Mr. Hirji Jehangir Readymoney. From about four in the evening the invited guests commenced to arrive, and within an hour the halls and the garden-grounds were filled with ladies and gentlemen, the former in their varied and picturesque sarees and the latter in their ancient attire, the *Jama-pichori*. Amongst those present were: Mr. Hirji Jehangir Readymoney, Sir Jehangir Cowasjee Jehangir, Kt., Messrs. Nasarwanji Jeevanjee Readymoney, Jeevanji Hirji Readymoney, Nowrosji Hirji Readymoney, Muncherji D. Davar, Khan Bahadur M. C. Mursban, C.I.E., Khan Bahadur Dastur Pherozshoshang, Drs. Cowasji Hormasji, R. N. Khory, and M. B. Colah, Messrs. B. D. Banaji, Edulji R. Readymoney, M. Narielwala, Sorabji D. Dubash, K. F. Mody, M. D. Dadysett, M. K. Lalkaka, N. M. Kama, Hormasji Byramji Kama, Dady Cursetji Banaji, Limji Monekji Banaji, and others. After six o'clock, Sirdar Khan Bahadur Dastur Dr. Hoshang Jamasp, high priest of the Parsis in the Deccan, who had specially come down from Poona to pronounce the benedictions of the Ashirvad ceremony, performed that function in company with Ervad Khursedji Sorabji Madon, which was listened to with rapt attention by the assembly. The Ashirvad ceremony over, the guests retired to the dinner hall, where refreshments were provided by the parents of the bride and bridegroom. After drinking the toasts of the married couple, the assembly dispersed.

STARTING OF A NEW MILL.—A ceremony was performed yesterday morning at the Assur Veerjee Mills, situated at De Lisle Road, Parel, where the new vertical triple expansion engine on Messrs. Fleming and Ferguson's patent principle, of the make of the well known engineering firm of Messrs. John Musgrave and Sons, Limited, of Bolton supplied to the company by Messrs. Sorabjee Shapurjee and Co., was started in the presence of a large gathering. The ceremony was performed by Mr. R. Blaschcek, of the firm of Messrs. Blaschcek and Co. During the past three or four years triple engines have attained a great prominence in connection with the mill industry in England and India, and now occupy the foremost place in service, where economy of steam is of the greatest importance and possess advantages over any other kind of engine. One of Messrs. Musgraves Patent Barring Engines is attached to the engine. The mill contains about 22,000 mule spindles of Messrs. Asa Lees and Co. of Oldham. It will contain about 30,000 spindles when fully extended. The engine boilers and gearing have been fitted up under the supervision of the Company's superintending engineer, Mr. John Hammett. After the ceremony was over, Mr. Ratanshaw Dadabhay explained to those present the working and special features of the celebrated new class of engines, and all seemed to be pleased therewith. The ceremony terminated with the distribution of pansopad and flowers. Amongst those present were:—Messrs. H. Blaschcek, J. Tincner, K. R. Cama, J. F. Ross, A. Moses, Ratanshaw Dadabhoy, Assur Veerji, Khimjee Assur, H. Barret, Ardeshir A. Daial, H. N. Spenser, Moses Allins, J. T. Carter, A. C. Hamjee, J. N. Entwisle, Pirozshaw Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, J. Ramsden, A. B. Shroff, Pitter Barlow, Chuzzanbal Muralidhar, Muncherji Hirjibhoy, N. D. Karani, M. R. Narielwalla, M. H. Mody, Kessowjee Veerji, Mauli Damodar, W. H. Brady, Hormusjee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Eduljee Sorabjee Bottlewalla, Dr. Purbhuram Jeevanram, Premchund Roychand, J. B. K. Macbeth, J. Pearson, Moroba Narayan, E. H. Elsworthy, Bezonjee Pallonjee, Gocuidas Premjee Oakerie, G. Robinson, John Hammett, T. Ormiston, Tricumdas Kalyanjee, Vithal Jeevaji, Morarjee Mouiji, &c.

THE BRUTAL MURDER OF A WIFE AT KAMATIPOORA.

THE adjourned inquiry regarding the circumstances touching the death of a Hindu Girl, named Rai, aged fourteen years, who was alleged to have been murdered by her husband, Dewji Mulhari, a shoemaker, on the morning of the 20th instant at Kamatipoora 2nd Street, was concluded by the coroner, yesterday, at the morgue. The circumstances under which the deed was committed have already been published. Superintendent Nolan was present at the inquiry, and watched the proceedings on behalf of the police. The accused D wji was also brought from Jail under police custody. The evidence of several eye-witnesses to the commission of the deed was recorded. Dr. Sidney Smith, surgeon to the coroner, in his evidence stated that on the day in question he made an autopsy of the body at the morgue. There was an incised punctured wound on the right side of the neck, just below the ear, dividing the lobe of the ear and extending to the middle of the front of the neck, dividing the skin muscles and large blood vessels on that side of the neck. There was another incised wound on the top of the right shoulder, circular in form, the skin and muscles hanging from the wound, exposing the bone. There was a third incised wound through the right side of the nose and extending to the right side of the upper lip, which was cut through. There were no other external marks of violence on the body. All the internal organs of the body were healthy. From the *post mortem* appearances, the witness was of opinion that death was due to hemorrhage from the wound of the neck. The knife produced could have inflicted the wounds mentioned above by the witness. The coroner having briefly summed up, the jury without retiring brought in an unanimous verdict of wilful murder against accused, Dewji, who was then committed to take his trial at the next Criminal Sessions of the High Court.

ALLEGED PERJURY BY A FATHER TO RELEASE HIS SON.

SMALL CAUSES COURT.

(Before Mr. C. W. CRITTY, Chief Judge).

NADERSHAH HORMUSJEE SUKHIA VS. MAHOMED DOSSA AND ANOTHER.

MR. MUNCHASHUNKER, pleader, appeared for the plaintiff, and Mr. Shamrao Rele represented Ismail Hassam, father of one of the defendants, Bundeally Ismail.

In this matter the father of one of the defendants, Ismail Hassam, obtained a notice on the 4th instant, calling upon the plaintiff, Dr. N. H. Sukhia, to show cause why the warrant of arrest relating to Bundeally Ismail, one of the defendants, shall not be set aside. The defendants had at first filed a suit to recover from the plaintiff (Dr. Sukhia) Rs. 1,737-8, the amount of damages for breach of the building contract, dated the 3rd January 1896, for return of deposit, and for work done. Dr Sukhia afterwards filed the present suit, praying that the defendants for the recovery of Rs. 1,525 for damages arising out of the same contract. Both these suits were by consent of parties referred to Mr Ardeshir Bejonji, as special commissioner for investigating the question of details. On the 1st February last, the special commissioner awarded to the plaintiff in the first suit Rs. 252-15-6 and to the plaintiff in the second suit Rs. 528-10-10. On the 12th February the court confirmed the award, and after setting off one decree against the other, passed a decree against the plaintiffs, and in favour of the defendant (Dr. Sukhia) Rs. 275-11-4 and costs. By virtue of the decree the defendants obtained a warrant for the arrest of the two plaintiffs, Mahomed Dossa and Bundayally Ismail, and after a good deal of trouble, the latter was, in October last, arrested and brought before the Registrar for committal. Bundeally's father, Ismail Hassam, then alleged that his son was a minor, and on that plea the Registrar released him and ordered him to apply to the court on or before the 4th instant for final release. The father accordingly applied for and obtained the notice.

At the argument of the notice, Mr. Munchashunker drew the attention of the court to the Judge's notes taken on the 3rd August last. After hearing arguments of the pleaders for the respective parties, his Honour discharged the notice with costs.

Mr. Munchashunker then, on behalf of Dr. Sukhia, applied for sanction under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code against the applicant, Ismail Hassam, on a charge of perjury and making a false declaration in a judicial proceeding.

Mr. Rele opposed the application. His Honour, in disposing of the application, observed that a thousand and odd suits came before the court in which sanction for a criminal prosecution had been applied for, and the court gave sanction to a few rare ones, but the present was a glaring case of false statement on solemn affirmation with a distinct motive. On the 3rd August 1896, Ismail Hassam, in the course of the hearing of two suits before that court, had stated in his evidence that his son, Bundeally Ismail, who was party plaintiff in one of the suits and defendant in the other, was of the age of eighteen years, and that on the 4th instant he (Ismail) in order to obtain the release of his son from arrest and purporting to act as next friend of his son deposed on solemn affirmation that his son was born in or about kartak 1957 and in fact Diwalee he completed his nineteenth year, and therefore at the time of the contract and the filing of the suit and up to now he had not attained the age of 18 years, and that being so, Ismail Hassam was advised that the son was not liable to be arrested in execution of any decree passed against him. One of these statements, his Honour added, Ismail Hassam either knew or believed to be false or did not believe to be true. Under these circumstances the Chief Judge granted a sanction under section 195 of the Criminal Procedure Code.

INDIAN CROP REPORTS.

MADRAS PADDY.

SOWINGS report, 1897 :—The total area sown with paddy up to the end of September last was 3,614,000 acres, or 2 and 4 per cent. more than the averages of the preceding five and ten years respectively, and 6 per cent. more than the area sown during the corresponding period of the previous year. Except in the Godavari, Kistna and Deccan districts where, owing to want of early rains, the sowings were much retarded, the increase is general and is particularly high in the Carnatic, and especially in the South Arcot district. This is generally attributed to the favourable character of the season, but in the Madura district, to the use of water from the Periyar project. The condition of the standing crop is reported to be good in the Carnatic and fair elsewhere.

MADRAS EARLY GINGELLY CROP.

Forecast of Outturn :—The total area sown with gingelly, in Government villages, till the end of September last, amounts to 415,000 acres, and so falls short of the averages for the preceding five and ten years by about 6 per cent, but exceeds the area sown in the corresponding period of the previous year by 43 per cent. When compared with the averages, there is a heavy falling off in the Godavari, Chingleput, North Arcot and Tinnevelly districts, while there is a marked increase in the Bellary, South Arcot and Madura districts. But as compared with the previous year, the excess is noticeable throughout the Presidency, except in the Tanjam and Anantpur districts. It is generally attributed to the more favourable character of the season, but in the Madura district, where the increase is considerable, it is due also to the replacement of cholam by gingelly. The crop has suffered from want of timely rain, and from diseases and blights in parts, and the outturn has consequently been seriously affected, and is estimated at only 7·5 annas—16 annas representing an average crop.

MADRAS COTTON.

Second Sowings, 1897 :—The area sown with cotton up to the end of September last, together with that shown in the first sowings report, amounts to 609,400 acres, or about 11 and 14 per cent. less than the averages for the preceding five and ten years, respectively, but 6 per cent. more than the area sown during the corresponding period of the previous year. Decreases are generally attributed to the unseasonable rainfall, while increases are ascribed in some parts to timely rains and in others to the insufficiency of rain for wet crops, which were consequently replaced by cotton. The condition of the crop is reported to be generally fair and thriving.

YOUR OLD FRIEND.—There is a sense of comfort in a good old friend, which no new friendship can supply. CLEAVER'S TRANSPARENT SOAP is your good old friend, for it has outstayed and beaten the hosts of Soaps which, during the last 20 years, have been introduced. And why is this? Because it really possesses the properties claimed for it. It is the best Soap for the Skin and Complexion ever known. It completely relieves the irritation resulting from prickly heat, the bites and stings of insects, and other similar causes. Its perfume is simply that of the pine, the most soothing and healing scent in the world.

HIGH COURT.—ORIGINAL SIDE.

(Before the Hon. Mr. JUSTICE FULTON.)

A THEATRICAL LESSEE IN DIFFICULTIES.

ISMAIL MOHAMED MIRZA VS. GOOLAM HOOSEIN SOMJEE AND JAFFER SOMJEE.

THE plaintiff in this suit prayed that the defendants be decreed to specifically perform the contract entered into by them with the plaintiff on the 28th March 1894; that they be decreed to hand over to the plaintiff certain articles, or the value thereof, namely, Rs. 2,037; that the first defendant be restrained by a perpetual injunction from issuing any execution of the decree of the Small Causes Court obtained by him against the plaintiff in that Court; that the defendants be decreed to pay to the plaintiff the damages sustained by him on account of the breach of contract by the defendants, in that the plaintiff had to oppose the application made by the defendants for execution of the Small Causes Court decree, &c. Mr. Starling and Mr. Manlor, instructed by Messrs. Captain and Vaidya, appeared for the plaintiff; and Mr. Russell and Mr. Robertson, instructed by Messrs. Little and Company, appeared for the defendants.

The plaintiff, who is now residing at Karachi, sued by his constituted attorney, Ahmed Mohamed; saying that up to the year 1890, he was the proprietor of a Mahomedan Dramatic Company in Bombay, known as the Hindustan Dramatic Company. The first defendant was the proprietor of the theatre-house known as the Elphinstone Theatre. This theatre-house was leased by the plaintiff from the first defendant for a certain period at Rs. 400 per month. But the theatrical performances and attendance at such performance by Mahomedans being pronounced by the Mahomedan religious teachers as against the spirit of the Mahomedan religion, the plaintiff failed to secure Mahomedan audiences, and thus suffered heavy losses. The plaintiff therefore applied to the first defendant to break off the lease, but the latter refused to do so, and agreed verbally to reduce the rent of the theatre-house from Rs. 400 to Rs. 300 a month. The verbal agreement continued in operation till about the month of April 1891, when a Hindu Dramatic Company applied to the plaintiff to sub-let the theatre-house to them for Rs. 500 a month. On the receipt of the offer, the plaintiff asked the first defendant to prepare the necessary documents on plaintiff's behalf with a view to sub-letting the house to the Hindu Dramatic Company. The defendant having undertaken to prepare the necessary documents, and having found that the sub-letting would pay the plaintiff a sum of Rs. 200 per month as premium, locked up the house in the absence of the plaintiff, taking possession of the wardrobe, scenes, and other furniture as well as the witness's books and other papers of the aggregate value of Rs. 2,637. Plaintiff thereupon took steps through the police to recover the things from the first defendant, but was referred to a Civil Court, as the defendant stated that he held the goods in his possession as security against the rent due to him. Before the plaintiff could take any step, the defendant instituted a suit against him in the Small Causes Court for rent, and obtained a decree for Rs. 2,135-13. Soon after the institution of the suit, but before the decree, plaintiff was forced to apply for relief of the Insolvency Act in April 1892, but the application was dismissed for want of prosecution, as the plaintiff, who went in the interim to Karachi, could not attend to the prosecution on account of ill-health. Plaintiff again filed his petition in August 1893 when the first defendant filed his opposition. On the 28th March 1894, the second defendant, on behalf of the first, entered into a settlement of the claim to the effect that the plaintiff, in full settlement of the claim of the first defendant, should pay him a sum of Rs. 1,000 and costs of opposition, and withdraw the petition for insolvency. This sum of Rs. 1,000 was to be paid by two instalments of Rs. 500 each, on May and June. The first instalment was paid on the 25th March 1894 and a receipt granted for it. Subsequently the first defendant issued a notice from the Small Causes Court, calling upon the plaintiff to show cause why the execution should not be granted. On the 18th February last Chief Judge granted order to issue execution for the amount of the decree for Rs. 2,135-13-0 *minus* Rs. 500. The first defendant refused to act up to the agreement entered into on the 28th March 1894; and the Court held that, as the agreement was not certified on the decree, it could not be recognised by the Court. Plaintiff by letters asked the defendant to return to him his articles and wardrobe, but the latter refused to do so. He also offered to pay the second instalment, but the defendant refused to receive it. Hence the present suit.

The defendants said that during 1889 and 1890, the Elphinstone Theatre had been let to the plaintiff and his partner, Shaik Mahomed, as a rent of Rs. 400 per month, but they failed to pay the rent as it became due, and at the end of 1890, they owed a balance of Rs. 2,223-8-0. In 1891, the lease of the house was not renewed to plaintiff and his partner, but they were allowed to and did occupy the theatre for the days in the beginning of 1892, after they became indebted to the tune of Rs. 1,190. Of this sum they paid Rs. 950, leaving a balance of Rs. 190. In 1892 defendant filed a suit for Rs. 2,000 in the Small Causes Court. On the 21st April 1892, the suit came on for hearing, and a decree was passed in defendants' favour, but execution was stayed pending the proceedings in insolvency. With regard to the balance of Rs. 190, the defendant exercised his lien as landlord on certain goods of the plaintiff of the value of Rs. 200, which were lying in the theatre. On the dismissal of the petition in insolvency, the Small Causes court directed execution to issue against the plaintiff and his partner for Rs. 2,135-13, and Rs. 693. Defendants said that the decree of the Small Causes Court was *res judicata* and binding upon the plaintiff and his partner, and that the suit with regard to this part of the claim should be dismissed with costs. As regarded the claim for Rs. 2,637, the value of the wardrobe and articles, the defendants denied all liability, as the articles seized were worth only Rs. 200, and were still lying in the theatre. The plaintiff's claim in respect of these articles was false and fictitious; and the defendants submitted that the suit should be dismissed with costs.

Evidence in the case was heard during the day.

HIGH COURT.—NOVEMBER 30.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice STRACHEY.)

Testamentary suits for hearing and final disposal.

10-97—Pestonjee R and K—Ruttonjee Jamsetjee Cooper and others vs Navashai—Inetham B and Noble. Part heard.

15-97—Brown and M—Bai Lukhi vs Bai Hari—Thakurdas D and C.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice B. TYABJEE.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Postponed Long Causes.

354-96—Manshuklal Gokuldas and Nathubhai Ghellabhai and another vs Luximlal Saheb—Ardeshir H and D. Part heard.

98-96—Ardeshir H and D—Dwarkadas Chaganlal and others vs Memon Oomer Jamal V—Payne G and S—Part heard.

Commercial Cause.

496-97—Hiralal M and M—Mohan Joharimul vs Mahadeo Appajee and another—Sorabjee and J.

Postponed Long Cause.

247-96—Payne G and S—Purshotumdas Ludhabhai and another vs Chunilal Sakalchand and others—Edgelow and G.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice FULTON.)

Suits for hearing and final disposal.

Short Causes.

443-96—T P Pavri—Kessowjee Kullianjee vs Rajjee Dewjee and others—Mujee and R.

983-96—Smetham B and N—William Jenkinson vs A Goodwin.

397-97—Payne G and S—Rao Bahadoor Bansilal Abechand vs Tank-coot a Pradhan.

400-97—Khimjee S—Kissum Hirjee vs Munshunbi and others—Sorabjee and J.

478-97—Bhashankar and K—Visonjee Khimjee and others vs Mukhtajee Moshanjee—Pestonjee R and K.

502-97—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayany vs Hajee Rahimbhoy.

504-97—Payne G and S—Oomer Jamal Vayany vs Mir Abeteh Sam Alikhan Mir Ebrahim Alikhan.

505-97—Maneklal D and I—Gokuldas Kahandas Pasukh vs Vithram Vijayshankar.

517-97—Crawford B and Co—W. Khar and others vs Nanabhoy Bomonjee Sakletwalla.

554-97—Payne G and S—Vasta Megha vs Soni Nathoo Dharma and others.

563-97—Muljee and R—Wagji Koreji vs Jamnadas Vusonji. and others.

491-97—Bhalshankar and K—Vusonji a Khimjee vs Madhavji Mohanjee—Brown and M. Part heard.

For investigation of Pauperism.

32-97—In person—Jamsoondar Jagassar vs Madhav Sewpal Patel.

In person—Gokal Kakoo vs Mooltani Chatoorbhoy Jetha and others—Payne G and S.

43-97—In person—Lal Devail vs Girdhur Dalsukh and others—Mathubhai and J.

Postponed Long Causes.

685-96—Smetham B and M—Keshav Raghowjee and another vs Govind Rao Keshow Rawal and others—In person—Part heard.

98-97—Bhikneli M and M—Rustomjee Shapurjee Mistry vs Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy Pa diwal—Ardeshir H and D.

22-96—Pestonjee R and K—Hoosein Karim vs Joosub Hoosein and others—Payne G and S.

Admiralty Suit.

1-97—Brown and M—Messrs Nelson Donkin and Co and others vs the S S Goreskal and others—Craigie L and O.

Defended New Long Causes.

222-97—Craigie L and O—Societe Generale Mercantile vs J Sanley Smith and another—Smetham B and N.

320-97—Dadabhay and S—Govind Keshab vs Damodar Raghunath and another—Muljee and R.

323-97—Jehangir and Serval—Lal Balimabai and another vs Ibrahim bin Baloo Muja Panwellkar and others—Sorabjee and J.

327-97—In person—Veero Dooda vs Sir Edward Ezra Abdoola Sassoon and others—Brown and M.

81-97—Little and Co—Mahomedaly Abdool Hoosein Sumsoodin vs Gulabchand Munalal and others—Ardeshir H and D.

139-95—Bhaishankar and K—Hajee Abdool Rehman Hajee Mahomed and another vs Multani Govindram Giridharidas—Ardeshir H and D.

390-96—Edgelow and G—Raghnathjee Tarachand vs Muljee Damodhar—Little and Co.

394-97—Janardhan and A—Rattonjee Pestonjee Malegamwalla vs Dhunjeebhoy Nanabhoy Mehta and others—P R and Kola and Wadia and G.

DON'T LOOK OLD.—With advancing years greyness increases. Stop this with Lockyer's Sulphur Hair Restorer, which darkens to the former colour and preserves the appearance.—Lockyer's The English Hair Restorer.

INTERMEDIATE ARTS EXAMINATION.

The results of the above examination were declared, yesterday afternoon, at the University. Out of 605 candidates who had presented themselves for this examination, 302 candidates were declared to have stood the test successfully, 39 in the second class and 263 in the pass class. The Frank Souter Scholarship, of the value of Rs. 15 a month and tenable for one year, has been awarded to A. Camrudin Amirudin Abdullatif, a successful candidate in the second class. The Varjivandas Madhowdas Sanskrit Scholarship has been secured by Dwarkanath Dharmaji Kamat for passing the examination with highest number of marks in Sanskrit. The Girbi's prize, consisting of books, of the value of Rs. 80, has been awarded to Saripad Shantaya Shirali, for passing the test with highest number of marks in the paper in physics. The following are the names of the successful candidates :—

SECOND CLASS.

Abdullatif, A C Amirudin
Baker, Pandurang Mahadev
Bhandarkar, Y Vasudev
Bible, Krishnaji Kalvant
Damle, Raghunath Govind
Damle, Sitaram Keshav
Dandekar, J Ramrao
Dixit, Parshottim Ganesh
Davar, Manekji Bamanji
De Mello, B M Rose
Desai, K Jekisondas
Deshpande, V Venkatesh
Dimare, Anant Vasudev
Dravid, Krishnaji Vikanth
Jayswant, Ramkrishna Raoji
Kamat, D Dharmaji
Khanie, Anant Vamanu
Kirtane, Hariкrishna Keshav
Kirtane, Dinkar Moreshvar
Kolatkar, Gopal Balkrishna
Lajmi, R Anandrao
Mujumdar, Narayan Bhikaji
Mehta, Purshotam Motiram
Modi, Hormasji Sorabji
Maulvi, Ali M Ali Bakhsh
Munshi, A Umedbhai
Nadkarni, G Ghanasham
Oka, Janardan Vinayak
Para, Ramanbhai
Rebeiro, Herman Simon
Shirali, Saripad Shantaya
Tolia, P Kashinath
Thadani, H C Jethmal
Thavur, K Kirtiram
Thakur, Yashoda Shrisad
Vachha, Jamshedji Bejonji
Vakratker, Solomon Moses
Vijaykar, T Purshottam

PASS.

Abhyankar, Vinayak Keshav
Adhikari, M Krishna
Advani, P Manghanmal
Ahmed, Imamsaib A Kayum
Angarkar, Ganesh Bhagwant
Antekar, Jacob Isaac
Arale, Ganesh Anant
Ashtekar, Govind Madhav
Asundi, Anant Krishna
Atmaram Bhukanwala, H K Babrekar, S Sakharam
Ba, vo R Rajaram
Bagalkot, Hindu Balwant
Balsaokar, G Ramchandra
Bambot, N Hargunaji
Bane, Tukaram Ramchandra
Basail, Jamsetji Framji
Bengali, Piroz R
Banker, K Dhanjibhai
Bhat, R Ramkrishna
Barve, Sitaram Balkrishna
Bhide, Vishnu Dhondu
Bhagvat, Ishwarlal Gulabdas
Bhagli, Abdul Rahaman
Bhandarkar, Y Narayan
Bhat, Bhailal Maganlal
Bhat, Bhaskar Chintaman
Bhat, Jethram Purshottam
Bhatt, Ramkrishna
Bhat, Parsh tam Jagbhat
Bhiwandiwala, N Hormasji
Bhuskute, Vishnu Ramchandra
Brahma, Keshav Waman
Chalk-d, Govind Venk tesh
Chapalgaokar, V Govind
Chaukar, Anant Nilkanth
Chitale, Shridhar Janardan
Chitnavis, Ardeshir Framroz
Chitnavis, B Sadashiv
Chitale, L Ramchandra
Chitnis, Keshav Sitaram
Cooper, Jehangir Manekji
Coutinho, Francis Xavier
Dadachanji, L Cursetji
Dalal, Rustomji Nowrozji
Dalal, Khurshedji Framji
Dalal, Sadashivrao Mohiram
Dalal, Vrajvallabh Purshotam
Dalal, Vithaldas Gulabdas
Dambal, Madhav Hanmant
Damle, Dattatray Govind
Daruwala, A M Habibullah
Daruvala, P Nasarwanji
Dastur, Hamanji Framji
Dastur, Peshotan Keshavji
Davar, Sorab Hirjibhai
Dave, Mukundrai Keshavlal
Dave, Shivshar Ambashankar
Dave, Trimbak Gopal
Desai, B Tribhovandas
Desai, Durlabhbhai Premji
Desai, Hargovind Vrindrai
Desai, M Sadashankar
Desai, M Prabhashankar
Desai, Nanabhai Javerlal
Des i, Sankalchand Nandalardas
Desai, Sevaklal Ratanlal
Desai, Vaikunthrai Ambalal
Deshmukh, B Vinayak
Deshpande, V Vishnu Krishna
Deshpande, V Krishna
Dewaskar, Shri har Sitaram
Dhala, Kawasji Framji
Dhebar, K Mulshankar
Dhurandhar, S Krishnanath
Dikshit, Ramchandra
Dikshit, Anubhai Motibhai
Dikshit, Krishnaji Shankar
Dikshit, V Chintaman
Divan, Jagrirai Bhaishankar
Doctor, Jahangir Cowasji
Dos i, Chaturbhuj Jagjiwan
Doshi, Nargovindas Vithaldas
Dukle, V Madhavrao
Engineer, Hormasji Ruttonji
Entee, Barji ji Jamsetji
Esakiel, Benjamin Sam on
Gangoli, Dattatraya Subrao
Gi vani, Vasa mal Ajitsing
Godbole, Anant Laxman
Gokhale, Ganesh Ramkrishna
Gokhale, Keshav Balwant
Gole, Dattatray Narayan
Gothoskar, Shankar Bhaskar
Gokhale, Vishnu Balwant
Gupte, Dwarkanath Vinayak
Gupte, Sadashiv Prabhakar
Gupte, Vishnu Sadashiv
Hathiramani, P Tolaram
Hirarai, Indulal Bunilal
Hezlie, V Ganesh
Huddar, Mahadev Govind
Jagirdar, C Narbheram
Javeri, Chunilal Gokaldas
Jesse bhoy, J Framji
Jog, Narayan Raghunath
Joz, Vishvanath Narayan
Joshi, Bhailbhakar Gopalji
Joshi, Datto Vithal
Joshi, Krishnachandra Anna
Joshi, K Vinayak
Jumabhoy, Vakiud
Joshi, N Gajanand
Kale, Krishnaji Bapuji
Kamat, G Balkrishna
Kane, Jayaram Vishwanath
Kanga, Hormasji Sorabji
Kanga, Jehangirji Dorabji
Kanga, K Kavasji
Kanga, Sorabji Framji
Kantak, Kasha Anant
Kapadia, Pallonji Sorabji
Karkhanis, D Ramchandra
Karve, Vaman Gangadhar
Kavi, Nanalal Dalpatram
Khambata, M Janekji
Khan, Ali Rasa H K
Khatkhatay, A K Ahmed
Khokhani, B Laxmchand
Kothari, Govindji Amerchi
Kotwal, Hanbal Jeejeebhoy
Kulkarni, B Ramkrishna
Kulkarni, N Ramrao
Kulkarni, R Krishna
Kulkarni, S Keshav
Kulkarni, S Rachonath
Kulkarni, Sakharam Amrit
Kulkarni, V Ramchandra
Kulkarni, V Mahipat
Kundanani, Jagannath Allmal
Kunte, Krishnath Vaman
Lal, Bhogilal Dhirajram
Lalkaka, Behramji Sorabji
Lel, Dinkar Trimbak
Limaye, Rajaram Ganesh
Lobo, Dominic Joseph
Madon, Dinshah Jamasji
Malkani, G Jevharsing
Mandlekar, Ramchandra
Marathe, Janardan Vishnu
Master, Kanji Chaturbhuj
Master, Ratanshi Dayabhai
Mauerkar, Purshuram Gopal
Mehta, Dahabhai Gulabdas
Mehta, Framroz Merwanji
Mehta, K Shivprasad
Mehta, Mansukh Prichand
Mehta, Narandas Jasonadas
Mehta, N M Jehanker
Mehta, Pestonji Framji
Merchant, A M Hussain
Mewa, P Morarji
Modi, Dahyabhai R
Modi, Jehangir Ghandibhoy
Modi, Pestonji Manekji
Mohite, Abaji Jotirao
Mohite, Yeshwant Bhingwant
Munim, Mohamed Vazila
Munshi, A K Rajmohomed
Mutalik, V Swamirao
Mutalik, Keshav Ganpat
Nabar, Ramchandra Ravji
Nadgir, Shankar Balkar
Nadkarni, L Chimanji
Nadkarni, S Gangadhar
Nanoth, G Martand
Naik, Mahabli D Iyabhai
Nargundkar, Ramchandra
Nargundkar, R Shesho
Natu, Pandurang Moreshwar
Navalkar, Rao
Nene, Vasudev Gangadhar
Oka, Shankar Ramchandra
Oza, Hariram Chhatiram
Pandit, Keshavram Ganesh
Pandya, Maganlal Dhanji
Panjabi, Dayaram Shamdas
Panvalkar, K Bhaskar
Parasnis, Anant Govind
Parekh, Harilal Govindbhai
Parekh, Nanalal Keshavlal
Parekh, Ranchhodlal Barjorji
Patel, Bhaveshwar Ratna
Patel, Lallubhai Girdharbhai
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Pavri, Jahangir Jamshetji
Phadke, Damodar Balkrishna
Phatak, G R Keshvar
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DEATHS FROM CHOLERA:—Municipality of Bombay, Superintendent, Water Works, Chinchpokli, 25th Oct. 97 Memo. No. 1725—35 of 1897-98:—Many of my workmen residing in the Municipal Chawls at Chinchpokli were attacked by Cholera and they have been SAVED by Bathiwalla and Co.'s "CHOLERAL." There was not a case with success for the staff of the Bombay Municipality "Bombay Gazette." "Times of India." "Advocate of India" &c., &c. Sold by Chemists and Druggists at Re. 1 per Bottle, or sent by Dr. Bathiwalla, Worli, Dadar, Bombay. Discount to the Trade.

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PROGRAMME.

PART I.

1. Pianoforte Duet ..."March from Tannhauser". Wagner. Mrs. RICHARDSON and Mr. NICHOLSON.
2. Song ....."Snowflakes" .....Cowen. Mr. MARSHALL REID.
3. Violin Solo....."Romance en Re" .....Johannes Wale Mrs. COLLIE.
4. Song....."What do the Green Leaves Whisper?" .....Cowen. Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
5. Song ....."I lub a tubly girl, I do"... Capt. FLEET, R.N.
6. Song ....."The Swallows" .....Cowen. Miss PARSONS.

PART II.

1. Recitation ....."Mrs. Barker's Picture"..(By request.) Capt. FLEET, R.N.
2. Song ....."Awake, Awake!" .....Platti. (with Violin Obligato). Mrs. STANLEY SMITH.
3. Song....."The Gift" .....A. H. Berend Mrs. LONGE.
4. Duet—Violin and Piano ....."Allegretto quasi Andantino" .....Grieg. Mrs. COLLIE and Mrs. CANDY.
5. Song ....."The Old Guard" .....Paul Rodney Mr. NICHOLSON.
6. Vocal Trio....."O Memory!" .....Leslie.

GOD SAVE THE QUEEN.

TO COMMENCE AT 9-30 P.M.

Tickets may be obtained from Mrs. CANDY, Malabar Hill; Mrs. CLANCY, Head Mistress; the Rev. C. GILDER, Acting Secretary; Messrs. MARCKS & Co.; and Mr. W. B. GREEN, Apollo Bunder; also at the Door on the evening of the Entertainment.

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NOTES.
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COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

MONDAY EVENING, Nov. 29.

THE latest telegraphic advices through Reuter calling for notice in this column were chronicled in our report under Saturday evening's date; and we now annex our usual weekly comparative Statement of the movement of Cotton:—

MONEY.—The Bank of Bombay Return for the week ending on Saturday, shows the following changes:—

Public Deposits at the Head Office...	Inc.	Rs.	6,47,782
" " Branches	Inc.	"	3,33,191
Other "	Dec.	"	20,07,873
Government Securities	Dec.	"	75,235
Other authorised "	unchanged.		
Loans	Inc.	"	2,42,217
Bills Discounted and Purchased....	Inc.	"	8,33,004
Balances with other Banks	Dec.	"	31,741
Cash.....	Dec.	"	16,72,633

The late loosening of the purse-strings of the Presidency Bank has been followed by a reluction in the Bank's Cash Balance at the end of last week of 16¼ lakhs as disclosed by the Statement of Affairs, issued to-day, compared with an increase of some 24 1-2 lakhs at the close of the week preceding; while against a diminution in trade requirements of 26½ lakhs then shown, the present Return gives an addition of over 31 lakhs in the same direction. This difference is due mainly to withdrawals from Private Deposits of over 20½ lakhs; but there was also a material increase in Bills Discounted, and some addition to Loans. In Government Deposits at the Bank's Head Office and branches there was an increase in the aggregate of 10¼ lakhs.

COTTON.—Local business in this staple has been small to-day and the feeling in the market has become dull, while prices have declined Rs. 3 per candy, all round. We now quote F. G. Bengals, for January delivery, at Rs. 140; Good Broach for March, at Rs. 178; and Good Bhowanuggur, for May, at Rs. 159 per candy. The day's business has aggregated only 750 bales, of which Exporters have bought 100 ready New Bengal, at Rs. 150; 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 155; and 200 old Bengal, at Rs. 160; while the purchases for account of the Mills have consisted of 50 Pachora, at Rs. 156; 50 Bengal, at Rs. 147; 50 Dhulia, at Rs. 154½; and 50 Chandoor, at Rs. 159½—all ready new Cotton; and of old stuff, 100 Junagadh, at Rs. 144; and 100 Porebunder, at Rs. 128 per candy.

This morning's official telegrams from the Cotton-growing districts state that the Broach crop continues to flourish in seasonable weather, the plants being in flower and could scarcely look better than they do. The Dhollera crop is also doing well, the plants in the Wadhwan district showing bolls, and the crop being excellent. At Oomrawattee, where Cotton was arriving in small quantities, a few cents of rain had again fallen; but no damage is reported through the unseasonable weather, and no rain had fallen over any other portion of the Cotton area.

WHEAT and SEEDS continue to be neglected by shippers and the market remains very quiet in tone, with prices nominally unchanged.

The Receipts of Produce into Bombay, on Saturday, were as follows:—

Cotton	1,597 bales.
Wheat	30,331 cwts.
Linseed	4,251 "
Rapeseed	2,036 "
Gingelly seed	13,340 "
Poppyseed	311 "
Castorseed	1,376 "
Rice.....	4,005 "

EXCHANGE opened quiet with the new week at 1s. 3 1-4 for Bank Telegraphic and Demand, and at 1s. 3 7-16d. for three months' sights Credits; but a strong enquiry soon setting in from speculators, rates receded at once 1-16d., all round, a fair amount changing hands at 1s. 3 3-16d., at which after a while the enquiry stopped and re-sales came out to a moderate extent first at 1s. 3 7-32d. and then at 1s. 3 1-4d. Merchant's Bills have not been plentiful; but were reported placed for the mail at 1s. 11-32d. to a moderate extent, the market closing steady as follows:—

Bank Bills on Demand.....	1s. 3 2-16d.	per rupee.
Do. Telegraphic.....	1s. 3 3-16d.	"
Do. 3 months' sight...	1s. 3 1-4d.	"
Credits 3 do,.....	1s. 3 3-8d.	"

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been steady, and rates have ruled on the basis of Saturday's quotations say, at 98 7-16 for Cash and the Settlement, for 3½ per Cents; but 1-16 lower for the 5th January 1898 Account; 91½ having been quoted for Threes.

SHARES are quiet but steady. Hindustan Mill are Rs. 10 lower, and Manockjee Petit, Rs. 5; Oriental are Rs. 25 higher.

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE BISN Co's ss Okhla, 3,435, Captain R W Gimblett, sailed yesterday for Calcutta in ballast.

THE P and O Co's ss Bombay, 2,047 tons, Captain C H Weston, will sail to-day for Calcutta in ballast.

THE BISN Co's ss Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain J R Rowley, will sail to-day for Mormagoa, with the same bottom cargo.

THE BISN Co's ss Chilka, 1,477 tons, Captain W H Hill, arrived in harbour yesterday from Rangoon (12th November), with a cargo of rice and general.

THE BISN Co's ss Kola, 497 tons, Captain J W Livingstone will sail to-day for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo, and the following passengers:—Brig-Surg-Lt-Col J M Beamish, Lieut-Col Pallard, Jamadar Shaik Hoosein and 65 deck.

VESSELS IN DOCKS.—NOVEMBER 29.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.*	Agents.
A	C Macdonald	3112	Kewley	Marmugao	1-12	F M & Co
B	Gohilo	3327	Rogers	Hill	N	F Muir & Co
C	Hooseinee	994	Hughes	N F	B &	P S N Co
E	Yamaguchi Maru	2038	Kamarown	China	1-12	N Y Kaisha
L	Bombay	2048	Weston			P & O Co
P	Dhanda	1305	Kendall	Zanzibar	30-11	M M & Co
Q	Canara	1216	Stabb	Zanzibar	3-12	M M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Mahanadi	547	Fakeer	Karachi	30-11	S & Co
Ponani	552	Ahmed	Bhownagar	30-11	S & Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

Shd.	Vessels.	Ton.	Capt.	Destination.	Date.	Agents.
1	Ras Rowa	1802	Georgie	Havre		W & A G & Co
3	D Baldaino	3044	Carapa	Genoa	8-12	Rubattino Co
4	Letimbro	1461	Relaito	Hongkong	4-12	N G Italiana
7	Imperatrix	2352	Rassevich	Trieste	1-12	A L S N Co
12	Rufford Hall	2567	Browne	Karachi	1-12	E Bates & Co
13	Chilka	1477	Hill	Rangoon	3-12	M M & Co
15	Florida	2040	Henry	Dunkirk		J M & Co

HARBOUR WALL.

Kola	498	Livingstone	Karachi	30-11	M M & Co

MEREWETHER DRY DOCK.

Thames	4258	Gross tons	P & O Co

* Probable date of departure.

Time Ball drops at Prince's Dock at Noon, or Greenwich meantime, 7h. 8m. 44·3s.

The Time Ball over the Clock Tower at the Bombay Castle continues to be dropped regularly at 1 p.m. of Colaba mean time, or 8h. 8m. 44·20 of Greenwich meantime.

ARRIVALS.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	From.
28	Chilka s	Hill	Rangoon, Nov 12.
	H. M. S. Sphinx	Baker	Muscat, Nov. 24.

DEPARTURE.

Nov.	Vessel.	Commander.	Destination.
28	Okhla s	Gimblett	Calcutta.

The following vessels obtained their port clearances yesterday:—
Steamer Bombay, Weston, for Calcutta.
" Kola Livingstone, for Karachi, &c.
" Clan Macdonald, Kewley, for Marmagoa.

The following vessels entered for loading yesterday:—
Steamer Nizam, for Calcutta, &c.
" Chilka, for Rangoon, &c.
" Carthage, for Aden.

I. M. RAILWAY.

(Week ending 20th November 1897.)

Description.	1897.	1896.	Inc. for the week.	Dec. for the week.	Aggregate Inc.	Aggregate Dec.
Miles Open ...	752	752	..	..	..	..
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Passengers,	26,587	33,911	...	3,324	1,03,663	...
Parcels, &c.	65,934	59,744	6 190	...	53,815	...
Goods						
Other earnings	3,831	3,361	530	...	20,364	...
Total for week	1,06,352	1,02,966	3,296	...	...	...
Aggregate ...	21,69,561	19,86,714	...	..	1,82,847	...

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

[THE CHARGE FOR NOTIFYING A DOMESTIC OCCURRENCE IS TWO RUPEES. THE ANNOUNCEMENT MUST BE AUTHENTICATED.]

EUROPE.

MARRIAGE.

TRIMNELL—SHEPHERD—November 4, at St. Margarets, Westminster, by the Rev. A. C. Poynder Vicar of St. Michaels, Burleigh Street, assisted by the Rev. R. C. Robbins, William Duncan Conbeare Trimnell, Royal Artillery, to Muriel Sydney, youngest daughter of J. A. Shepherd.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

BIRTHS.

SHAW—November 15, at the Meiktila, Burma, the wife of A. T. A. Shaw, Esq., I.C.S., of a daughter.

TURNER—November 22, at Bareilly, the wife of Lieutenant H. de F. Turner, 2nd Bengal Lancers, of a son.

MARRIAGES.

BOWDER—OULTON—November 17, at St. Paul's Church, Amritsar, by the Rev. Mr. Ellison, Chaplain, Mian Mir, Walter Charles Bowder, Indian Medical Service, to Ann Wilhelmina Claribel, daughter of George David Poulton, Station Master, N.-W. Ry.

PINHEY—LOVELL—November 22, at Holy Trinity Church, Byculla, Deccan, by the Rev. R. F. Burnett, Arthur Francis Pinhey, I.C.S., son of the late R. F. Pinhey, I.C.S., to Edith Ogilvie, daughter of the late Henry Preston Lovell.

STRANACK—WILKINSON—November 24, at St. George's Cathedral, Madras, by the Venerable the Archdeacon of Madras, assisted by the Rev. A. Acheson Williams, Alfred W. G. Stranack, third son of the late Richard Brown Stranack, Bombay Uncovenanted Service, to Constance Hunt, second daughter of Frank Wilkinson, Esq., late Judge of the High Court, Madras.

DEATH.

WILKINSON—November 22, at Hunsur House, Hunsur, Barbara Mary, the infant daughter of W. H. and Freda M. Wilkinson, aged 2 months.

The Bombay Gazette

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30, 1897.

IF there was one thing which Macaulay's omniscient school-boy did not know, it must assuredly have been the purpose and scope of the Watan Act. The lay mind has been puzzled ever since the year 1874, when the Watan Act was passed, as to what a Watan is. The public were equally at sea as to what constitutes a watandar. The general impression has been that he is a criminal of exceptional mould, requiring special legislation, like the thug. Mr. H. S. Phadnis, Subordinate Judge of Bijapur, has solved the mystery for the man in the street in a volume on "The Bombay Hereditary Offices Act," which is at the same time of great value to the legal profession and to officers of Government. That Act is commonly known as the Watan Act. It deals with the hereditary tenures of offices conferred by the Mahratta Government, the rights derived from which have been confirmed under British rule. The author in his preface explains the scope of the Watan Act very clearly as "an enactment of considerable importance and practical application, building up, on its old basis, the native system of village government, and protecting on grounds of public policy the interests of a large and influential class of landholders in the Presidency." The importance of the Act is indicated in its being specially prescribed by Government for the lower and higher standard examinations. Cases involving difficult points of Watan law constantly come before the revenue officers. The author's purpose is to bring together for the first time all the Government resolutions and High Court decisions bearing on the subject, involving, as it frequently does, questions of Hindu law in regard to adoption, alienation, and succession. For the general reader the historical introduction on the civil administration under the Peishwa's rule is perhaps the most interesting, and for the political student the most instructive. In a sense the native Government in the Deccan realised the radical ideal that the best of all Governments is that which governs the least. The village communities were self-contained miniature states within the State, able in some sort to stand by themselves if the worst came to the worst. As the author expresses it, their semi-independence may not have been compatible with a very good form of government, but it was a remedy for the imperfections of a bad one. They were able to temper the effects of the negligence and deshmukhs and the deshpandes were the revenue officers under the old Hindu Governments, and found by the Mahomedans to be too influential and possessed of too much local knowledge to be superseded. The Mahrattas continued to employ them for the collection of the land revenue until their embezzlement of the public monies made it advisable to replace them by Mamlatdars, officers appointed by Government to deal directly with the village Patels. It was found expedient, however, to use the *deshmukhs* as a check on the mamlatdars. No account could be passed without their signature. Their profits were believed to be five per cent. on the revenue and five per cent. on the land. The mamlatdars, whose emoluments were supposed to be one per cent. with an undefined amount for expenses, were considered very moderate when they were satisfied with five per cent. The collections were never allowed to get behind. If the ryot did not pay, he was put in the lock-up, a heavy stone laid on his head, and he was kept without food or drink until he paid. If he were obdurate, his cattle were sold, and he himself was sent to the mamlatdar to be dealt with as might seem fit. If the Patel was in fault, he was treated in the same way. If the whole village struck against rent, horsemen were quartered on it, until a heavy fine was paid. This system was bad enough, but when the Peishwa and his surroundings hit on the idea of farming out taxes to the highest bidder, generally the most unscrupulous scoundrel about the court, the system became much worse. The exactions were multiplied without limit to enable the farmer to reimburse himself and get back the exorbitant sum he paid to the court with a proportionate profit within the year, for a rival would surely outbid him at the next auction. So much for the land revenue. The customs, forests, town duties, *nasars*, on the succession to the *gadi* were levied by district officers of Government. It could not be said that Maharashtra, under the rule of the Peishwas, was a lightly taxed country. When the British took over the administration, Mr. Elphinstone abolished the system of farming the land revenue, made the assessments reasonable, and protected the ryot against injustice. A Collector was appointed to each district who controlled the Mamlatdar and the Patel and enforced the rule of fixed pay and no perquisites. But the right of *watandars* to their *inams* and fees were recognised and perpetuated. Claims, the origin of which dates back a hundred and fifty years, have been made good in the Bombay High Court.

Criminal justice was as rude and rough and corrupt and on the whole as effective in its way as the collection of the land revenue. The Patel was responsible for the police of his village. He could call on the other officeholders, and if necessary on all the inhabitants, for their aid. There was only one watchman; but all the male members of his family took it in turn to keep watch at night, to observe strangers and report doubtful characters to the Patel. If anything were stolen, the watchman had to make good the loss, and in his default the Patel and the whole village were responsible—unless the thief or the stolen property could be traced to the next village, which then had to make good the loss. The Mamlatdars superintended the Patels and kept them up to the mark. They had light infantry and small parties of horse at hand to support the village police in resisting violence and hunting up robbers. When the Mamlatdars were remiss, the authorities at Poona sent special commissioners into their districts with horse and foot to put things to rights. These officers seized the Patel and the watchman and gave them the option of producing the thief or paying the fine they thought fit to impose. Loud complaints were made that these agents of authority were well paid by the robbers and made another harvest by blackmailing the villagers. The innocent were falsely accused and the guilty escaped scot-free. This indeed is said to have been the case even under the regular system. There were no special judges for the trial or punishment of criminals. The accused was not necessarily confronted with the witnesses against him, or allowed to cross-examine them. Torture was employed to compel a man to confess. The revenue officers administered justice as seemed best to them. Robbers were hanged out of hand without trial on public notoriety. If Bhils committed a robbery, any Bhil was executed without regard to his guilt or innocence. Murder was not a capital offence; it was punished by fine as was indeed any other when the accused was wealthy. Political offences were an exception to this rule. The punishments were treading to death by elephants, blowing from cannon, cutting in pieces with swords, hanging or beheading. Brahmins were never executed; they were disposed of by poison or by food calculated to have the same effect, such as bread made of equal parts of flour and salt. A woman was not put to death, she was sufficiently punished by the amputation of nose, ears, or breasts. Mutilation was quite common. The criminal whose hand, foot, nose or ears were cut off, was turned out at once to shift for himself as best he could. Flogging for trifling offences, fines and confiscation of goods, imprisonment in dungeons where men who were not without friends were frequently left to starve, were amongst the resources of criminal justice. But, as we have said, they were in their way effective. Crimes of violence were less prevalent than might be expected when every man went armed. The innocent might sometimes suffer, writes Mr. Phadnis, but the guilty never escaped. How humdrum and lacking in colour is British law in comparison! No wonder that many ardent souls sometimes wish for the good old times back again.

The village was a small commonwealth held together by the common interests and commonsense of its inhabitants. It supplied all its own needs from the fields at a time when arable land was abundant in proportion to the number of mouths to be fed. Every village had an area of land recognised as its own, with carefully defined boundaries, the record of which was sedulously preserved. The administration was in the hands of twelve village officers, at the head of whom was the Patel, who was over the police and the revenue. He was always a Mahratta, with a Mahratta assistant. Next in importance was the *kulkarni*, the accountant and record-keeper, who kept the list of the fields, the names of their occupants, and entered every payment made and every sum due. He was always a Brahmin. He was the adviser of the Patel, who was the intermediary between the villagers and the officer more directly representing the Government. The third on the list was the watchman, who had charge of the village by night, was personally responsible for the safety of property, and looked after suspicious characters. The gold or silversmith made the village ornaments, and assayed all money paid to Government or to anyone else. The organisation was very complete, including a carpenter and a potter.

Besides the revenue from the land paid to Government—which in case of dispute was settled on the broad principle that half the crop belonged to the State and the other half to the villagers—local rates were levied for local purposes; the maintenance of the temple, religious ceremonies and charities, alms to beggars, subsidies to put off robbers, and the like. Sometimes it was necessary to raise funds to meet a requisition from Government for an additional year's taxes—taxes were always paid in advance,—or a levy from the tax-farmer to make up the extravagant sum he had paid for the right to collect revenue. On such occasions the capitalist was given land rent-free, the rest of the villagers paying the assessment for him. A number of villages having rights to forest or mountain land constituted a *turuf*. Several *turufs* formed a *pergunnah*, presided over by a *deshmukh*, an hereditary officer who performed the same functions for the *pergunnah* that the Patel did for the village. Next to him was a *deshpande*, analogous to the village accountant. The former was a Mahratta, the latter and his assistants were Brahmins. Their offices were watans, the emoluments consisted of fees on the revenues passing through their hands to Government, and they were frequently given lands in inam. These fees and lands were their hereditary property which they could not alienate, but might mortgage or divide. The Mahomedan rulers had employed these men of family and influence to collect the land revenue, although Moslem district officers were appointed. Mr Phadnis suggests very reasonably that the

IN the telegram in which Reuter announces the purchase of American cotton for Bombay the inference that Americans will drive Indian cotton out of Europe and beat the indigenous article here, is qualified by the proviso "if the present prices continue" Quotations show that Broach cotton is about a farthing higher than Americans, and while the latter can be delivered at Liverpool for 3d. per lb. the latter would cost a half-penny more by the time it was landed. The low price of the staples received from the New World is due to a great increase in the acreage and to the prospect of an abundant harvest, the outturn of which is estimated by the most reliable authorities at over ten millions of bales. The comparatively high rates for Indian cotton are not due to any anticipation of small harvests, for although the area sown is smaller than was the case last season (an inevitable result of a year of dear grain), the crop prospects are so far very favourable, and it is estimated that the total yield will be 150,000 bales greater than was the case last season. The element in the situation which has led to high prices is the lateness of the new season's receipts as compared with twelve months ago. Last year by the end of November 101,140 bales had been received into Bombay; this season, owing partly to the lateness of the monsoon, we have only had up to yesterday 35,408 bales. Consequently the stock in Bombay at the present time is very low, being barely 150,000 bales as compared with 320,000 at the end of November 1896. Of the 150,000 bales probably only about 40,000 are at Colaba, and the balance has been taken by the mills, which are now kept busy, and must continue buying until more of the new season cotton comes in. They are therefore giving better rates than are obtainable in the English market. Native speculators have been purchasing very heavily in anticipation of a rise, and have in this way supported the market. Instead, therefore, of dealers selling to shippers, the shippers have been selling to the dealers, being able to obtain a much better price than they could by exporting the produce. As everyone knows, Japan is by far our best customer, but of late the shipments to that country have undergone considerable curtailment. She is taking her supplies from America and from China (where the crop is also very good), simply because of our high prices. Native dealers up-country who in July were getting Rs. 220 per candy for Broach cotton are now obtaining Rs. 170, and although that is higher than American rates, they consider this a low price, and are keeping back supplies. The plague epidemic up-country is one of the explanations offered for the slowness of receipts here, but the principal cause appears to be the hope that prices may advance. It is under such circumstances that a few orders for Americans have been wired to Liverpool, but they are only for very small quantities indeed, and their arrival will make practically no difference to the visible supply in India. There is nothing very wonderful in these shipments, for only as recently as 1894, when the crop was so large in the States, American cotton was brought to Bombay. Our cotton may be quoted higher than Americans for some weeks to come, perhaps even until after the Christmas holidays, but an adjustment is certain to take place before long. The dealers will soon send forward their supplies, the stock in Bombay will reach the usual proportions of the export season, and prices will be adjusted to the conditions of the markets of the world. There is no cause for anxiety as to the prospects of our staple export this season, though it is to be regretted that the holding back of supplies from up-country is having the effect of giving America and China favourable opportunities for supplanting us for the time being in Japan, our largest market.

THE world-famous Crystal Palace, in which the first International Exhibition was held in 1851, in Hyde Park, and has since been the scene of so many fetes and functions of national importance, is in imminent danger of being disposed of as old iron, and the magnificent gardens cut up into building lots. The institution does not pay a dividend on the million and a-half capital that has been expended on the palace and grounds. The latter could be disposed of for £400,000, that being their estimated value as building sites. The structure, if removed, would scarcely pay the cost of demolition and the carting away of the raw material. A strenuous effort is being made to preserve the structure and its beautiful surroundings for public use and enjoyment. The representatives of thirteen of the London vestries have met to concert measures

TELEGRAMS.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

RESIGNATION OF THE AUSTRIAN CABINET.

VIENNA, Nov. 28.

The Austrian Cabinet tendered their resignation this afternoon, and Dr. Baron P. Gautsh, the Minister of Public Instruction, has been charged to form a new Cabinet.

Renewed demonstrations took place in front of the Reichsrath in the morning, when the Police and Hussars charged the mob with drawn swords, and many were wounded.

THE OCCUPATION OF KASSALA.

CAIRO, Nov. 28.

The Sirdar Kitchener with Colonel Parsons left Suakim yesterday for Massowah, accompanying thither the troops for Kassala which are under the command of Major Nicholson.

THE GERMAN NAVAL BILL.

BERLIN, Nov. 29.

The German Naval Bill which has been published provides for the building of seven battleships and nine cruisers before the close of 1905, thus increasing the annual expenditure by four million marks, but without any new taxation.

SUSPICIOUS CARGO FOR THE PERSIAN GULF.

LONDON, Nov. 29.

The authorities have detained eight barges in the Thames containing gunpowder which had been shipped from a Russian port, and destined for the Persian Gulf under a false entry for shipment as rifles and cartridges in the British steamer Baluchistan.

It is rumoured the cargo was intended for the Indian frontier tribes.

THE MAILS.

ADEN, Nov. 29.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. Caledonia, with mails of the 19th instant, left here for Bombay, at 9 p.m., yesterday.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

INSPECTION OF IMPERIAL SERVICE TROOPS.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

RAJKOT, Nov. 29.

This morning the Governor inspected the Imperial Service Troops, maintained by the Bhavnagar, Junagadh, and Jamnagar States. They presented a very smart and martial appearance, and went through their drill in good form. They were drawn up under Captain Peyton on the parade ground. Having inspected the troops, Lord Sandhurst returned to the Residency.

THE PESTILENCE IN POONA.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 29.

There were 58 cases and 41 deaths recorded to-day, of which 17 deaths occurred in the city. The total mortality was 50.

In the cantonment 10 cases and 10 deaths occurred.

Plague is decreasing in the district, there being only 6 cases and 4 deaths recorded.

In the General Plague Hospital 38 were admitted, 14 were discharged cured, and 30 died; in the Mahomedan Hospital 4 were admitted and 3 died; in the Hindu 7 were admitted, and 2 died; and among the Native troops 5 were discharged cured, and one remains under treatment.

TWO MORE EUROPEAN CASES.

Mr. Hessing and Violet Collins, a girl, aged 7, are admitted in the Sassoon Hospital.

CAMP FOR THE CITY PEOPLE.

A large Camp for healthy people is now in course of construction, near Bhamburda. The authorities intend to send the city people there to live for a short time.

MILITARY NEWS.

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

Captain Brooke, of the 7th Hussars, proceeds home to take up the appointment of A.-D.-C. to General Gatacre, commanding the 3rd Infantry Brigade at Aldershot.

Lieutenant Goldingham, R.E., is posted to the Bombay Command, on the completion of his temporary duties in the P. W. D.

SPORT IN HYDERABAD.

SECUNDERABAD, Nov. 29.

Some splendid play was witnessed this evening by almost the whole of Hyderabad between the 4th Hussars and the 2nd Lancers Hyderabad Imperial Service Troops, Second Team. An accident unfortunately marred the interest in the first half of the play, one of the Lancers being severely hit by Captain Hoare by a back-hand stroke. He was, however, rescued very prettily by Captain Hoare from tumbling off during the game, but on being carried away was found to be unconscious.

The following are the scores: Hussars, 10 goals and 4 subsidiaries; Hyderabad Imperial Service Lancers, 3 goals.

The Hussars team was made up of Captain Hoare, Major Kincaid Smith, Lieutenant Barnes, and Lieutenant the Hon'ble Churchill.

(REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.)

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Maclean, arrived here yesterday evening.

COLOMBO, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Chusan, arrived here, from Bombay, this afternoon.

HONGKONG, Nov. 28.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Mirzapore, arrived here this afternoon from Bombay.

The P. and O. Company's steamer Kaisar-i-hind, left here yesterday afternoon for Bombay.

COMMERCIAL AND FINANCIAL NEWS.

LONDON, Nov. 27.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats dull.

Good Bhownuggur	2 23-32.
The Manchester Market has been steady.	
2½ per cent. Consols	113 7-16
3 per cent. Rentes	103 1-2
4½ per cent. Sterling Loan	117 1-2
5½ per cent. Rupee Paper	62 5-16
Bar Silver	27 1-8

THE GOVERNOR'S RETURN.

THE following notification was published last night in a *Government Gazette* (Extraordinary):—

His Excellency the Right Honourable the Baron Sandhurst, G.C.I.E., Governor of Bombay, will arrive in Bombay by train on Saturday, the 4th December, at 7-38 a.m. (Madras Time). His Excellency will alight at Church Gate Street Station of the Bombay, Baroda and Central India Railway, where a Guard-of-Honour will be in attendance. The usual salute will be fired from the Saluting Battery to announce his Excellency's arrival.

The Heads of Departments are requested to be present. Full Dress will be worn on this occasion.

THE TIRAH EXPEDITION.

GENERAL LOCKHART'S FORCE OPPOSED.

MAMUZAIS SURRENDER.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

BAGH, Nov. 28.

Lieutenant Engledue's party on Friday came on the enemy in their sungar, and accounted for about 11 of them—six with the bayonet.

The force with which Sir Lockhart went out yesterday to join General Gaselee met with some opposition. Three casualties occurred.

Two messengers with telegrams and letters sent out, yesterday, to Sir W. Lockhart were stopped, the correspondence destroyed, and the messengers beaten and sent back. The Mamuzais and Rabid Khels are bringing in money and arms to the Deputy Commissioner at Karappa.

The Squadron of the 18th Bengal Lancers under Colonel Richardson left to-day. Colonel Thurburn, R.E., has arrived to take over the duties of Chief Engineer, vice General Broadbent, invalided.

THE UTMAN KHEL COLUMN.

SIMLA, Nov. 29.

The Utman Khel Column marched on Saturday to Bargulai. The Agrah Jirgah was interviewed at the foot of the Pass, and accepted our terms. Colonel Reid then reconnoitered to the top of the Agrah Pass, the road over which is practicable for mules, and yesterday marched into Agrah itself at the head of 1,000 infantry, four guns, and half a Company of Sappers. The remainder of his force had been left at Bargulai under the command of Colonel Guilding.

Colonel Reid halts at Agrah to-day, to complete the survey and to enable the terms to be complied with, and then marches back, reaching Kot on the 1st December. The country proves to be poor, and barely able to furnish fodder for the animals of even one Column until the 1st. The Asil Utman Khels of Kanauri have as yet shown no signs of surrender. A mule convoy with rations leaves Dargai to-day for Colonel Reid's Column, escorted by the Guides Infantry. The Deputy Commissioner of Peshawar and Political Officer met the Laman Utman Khel Jirgahs at Gandheri on Saturday. They appeared willing to comply with all terms, though they demurred at first on superstitious grounds to the survey of their country.

MASUZAI ARTLESSNESS.

THE KURRUM COLUMN.

The Massuzais have written to the British authorities in the Kurrum Valley, stating that they never considered that rifles taken by them in fair fight would be demanded as a portion of the fine, otherwise they would have returned them before now. They therefore ask for four days' more grace to comply with the terms. They have also sent in a complimentary letter to the Assistant Political Officer, asking him to subscribe Rs. 500 towards their fine.

General Hill leaves Sadda to-day for Esar to join hands with General Lockhart. The force accompanying him comprises a Maxim gun detachment, the Scots Fusiliers, one hundred mounted and three hundred dismounted cavalry furnished equally by the 6th Bengal Cavalry and Central India Horse, four hundred rifles of the 12th Bengal Infantry, 200 rifles of the 5th Gurkhas, and 200 rifles of the Kapurthala Infantry. He will probably be absent about six days, during which news of his column will only come through when visual signalling permits.

LATER.

A telegram from Camp Bagh, dated 28th November, reports that the force proceeding to Lozaka Pass on the 27th met with opposition en route. Our casualties were: Yorkshires, two men wounded; Scots Fusiliers, one man wounded. The force crossed the Lozaka Pass on Sunday morning.

General Symons and Staff with the First Division have left for Mastura along with the 18th Bengal Lancers, signallers of the 11th Hussars, the Rocket Troop, and a part of the Bombay Sappers.

THE OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MASSUZAI.

LAHORE, Nov. 29.

The Jirgahs of the Laman and Utman Khel villages were interviewed on Saturday at Gandheri, and the Government terms were announced to them. Their attitude was submissive.

Colonel Reid's Column marched on the 26th to Selepatoi, four and a-half miles from Kot, and bivouacked there. The villages provided supplies and furnished picquets for the Camp, thus showing no hostility. The road to Barghotoi has been made fit for camels, and the column was to proceed there yesterday, and send a flying column on to Agrah.

A rumour is current that the Asil Utman Khels have sent a contingent across the river to Khanauri. The Khanauri jirgahs have not been heard of since the 24th.

A Flying Column under General Hill on light marching order scale started from Sadda at 7 a.m. this morning for Esor via Khurmana Dharra into the Massuzai country. The Kurrum Militia, under Lieutenant Carter, will picquet the heights on both flanks of the Khurmana defile. The Flying Column is composed of the following:—The advanced guard, the 5th Gurkhas, are under Major Vansit art; first half of the main body under Colonel Gordon, composed of 6th B. C., and C. I. H. (dismounted), and two Maxim guns, with a detachment of the Scots Fusiliers; second half of the main body under Colonel Mocsy, C. I. H., composed of half Squadron of the 6th B. C., half Squadron C. I. H., 12th Kelat-i-Ghilzai, and the Kapurthalla Infantry; and the rear-guard, 200 rifles, Kelat-i-Ghilzai, under Captain Somerset. The Kurram Militia will return to Sadda after seeing the Column through the defile as far as Kazina. Six days' supplies are carried.

OPERATIONS AGAINST THE MASSUZAI.

JOINING GENERAL LOCKHART.

ALLAHABAD, Nov. 29.

A telegram to the *Pioneer*, dated Sadda, 27th November, states:—A working party starts this morning under General Hill, and will proceed some way up the Khurmana defile to make the road passable for Field guns. The party will be covered by the 6th Bengal Cavalry, Central India Horse (dismounted), with a maxim gun detachment of the Royal Scots Fusiliers, one Field gun, and 3rd Field Battery, Royal Artillery. An extra team of horses accompanies this party. Opposition is expected. The Massuzais will thus be attacked simultaneously from two different directions. Sir William Lockhart, with the 2nd Brigade, is now crossing the Lozaka Pass.

LATER.

The working covering parties returned to Camp at 5 o'clock, this evening, having proceeded as far as Janikote, within two miles of Esor, without opposition. A Field gun, under Major Guise, advanced along the bed of the river as far as Torelli. From Janikote a few men were seen in the bed of river, close to a barricade near Kazima. From our picquets above Janikote firing of guns was heard in the direction of the Lozaka Pass, presumably from General Gaselee's Brigade in action. The Kurram Column, under General Hill, will advance from here through the Kharmana defile, the day after to-morrow, to co-operate with General Gaselee's Brigade. Six days' supplies will be carried.

SOME SIGNS OF IMPROVEMENT.

THE INTENDED CONCENTRATION IN BARA VALLEY.

A telegram, dated Bagh, 27th November, says:—Sir William Lockhart's troops, mentioned in yesterday's telegram, started this morning to join Brigadier-General Gaselee's force in the direction of the Lozaka Pass. General Symons and Staff proceed to-morrow to Mastura. There was practically no firing into Camp last night, and convoys proceeding between Bagh and the Arhanga have not been interfered with lately, nor has wire been cut. Brigadier-General Gaselee's troops met with opposition yesterday. The enemy had occupied a sungar at the top of the hill on the line of advance. A Company of the Queen's Regiment, under Lieutenant Engledue, dislodged them, losing one man killed, other casualties being seven sepoys wounded. The country is very difficult. The force halted for the night three miles this side of the Pass. There are two roads on the pass, but the southern road is easier. General Hart's Brigade explored the upper end of Mastura Valley and crowned the Torsmats Pass, whence a good road has been obtained into the Upper Khanki Valley to the south. Much survey work has been done and ample forage obtained.

On the 3rd December the Telegraph and Post offices close here to reopen when the main Column concentrates in the Bara Valley. The Jirgah did not assemble yesterday, but arrangements are being made for it shortly. Brigadier-General Broadbent, commanding R. E., is being invalided back to India.

It has been necessary to greatly reduce the size of the Camp, owing to the departure of all troops of the First Division. Many towers of houses were levelled by dynamite, yesterday. The storage of dynamite, owing to several frosts at night, has become a matter of great difficulty, and it is being employed for the work of demolition.

CROSSING THE LOZAKA PASS.

SLIGHT CASUALTIES.

A later telegram states:—News has been received that Brigadier-General Gaselee's Column crossed the Lozaka Pass, this morning, the enemy not offering any great resistance. Two men of the Yorkshire Regiment were severely wounded and one man of the Scots Fusiliers slightly. No other casualties are reported. The defences of the villages from the neighbourhood, from which opposition was offered, were destroyed, and the force is proceeding. Two mule drivers, who had wandered off yesterday, were plundered and captured by the Kuki Khels. Some Malikdin Khels, however, succeeded in rescuing them, and brought them in safely to Colonel Warburton. Foraging parties proceeded without opposition. There was no firing into Camp last night, and the situation generally appears more peaceful.

THE GANDAO PASS.

ROAD-MAKING PROGRESSING.

Ilam Gudr, 27th November.—The troops have been busily engaged for the last three days, road-making towards Gandao, and a good road, practicable for camel transport, has now been completed through the low hills, this side of the Gandao Pass. A few shots were fired on the covering party, yesterday, and a mule driver slightly wounded.

OPERATIONS BY THE UTMAN KHEL COLUMN.

THE AGRAH JIRGAH COME IN.

Camp Silipatai, 26th November.—The force left Kotal at 8, this morning, and marched to Silipatai for about five miles. The road following the bed of the stream being in a deep gorge the whole way, it was necessary to cover the march of the Column, the parties on the hill sides marching parallel to the Column. Progress was necessarily slow, but the rear-guard reached the Camp at 2 p.m. without any mishap. No. 5 Company, Sappers and Miners, covered by the 21st Punjab Infantry, proceeded towards the Bargolai, and made the road passable for camels up, one and a-half miles from the place. Reconnaissances from this point to Bargolai proved the road quite practicable for the remainder of the way. Villagers of Dheri, Silipatai, and Bargolai were submissive, bringing in supplies. Groups of men were seen on the Agrah Pass and the surrounding hills, who were said to be the Agrah Jirgah who had come to their boundary to tender submission to Colonel Reid at that place. The force is bivouacked to-night on the terraced hill sides, near the Bedanni village, half a mile south-east of Silipatai. The surrounding villages have been warned that penalty for any sniping into Camp will be exacted from them, and they have crowned all the heights in the neighbourhood with picquets. Report was brought into Camp to-night from Kot that parties of the Utman Khels, from the the west bank of Panjkora, had been crossing the river yesterday and to-day behind us, but the information is not very reliable, as helio communication is no longer possible.

Dargai, 28th November, Camp Barolai, 27th November.—The force marched from Silipatai to this to-day. The road has been made passable for camels by the Queen's Own Sappers and Miners yesterday. Bargolai is the extremity of a long narrow gorge that leads from Kot, about eight miles long. We are now bivouacked in a pear-shaped Valley, with considerable amount of cultivation, the hills rising three to four thousand feet all round us. A reconnaissance up the Agrah Pass showed the road to be impassable for camels, and only fair for mules. Colonel Reid, with 100 rifles, four guns, and a-half Company of the Sappers and Miners will cross in to the Agrah villages to-morrow to exact the Government terms and complete the survey, the troops taking with them the lightest possible kit and the remainder of the force remaining in an entrenched Camp in the Bargalai Valley. No fighting is anticipated, the Agrah Jirgah having come in and promised to surrender all guns, etc., to-morrow.

BURNING THE BAGH VILLAGES.

(FROM OUR SPECIAL CORRESPONDENT.)

CAMP BAGH, Nov. 21.

THIS morning the south side of this Valley presented a sight that anyone who saw it will never forget. As a punishment for their strong opposition to our advance into Bagh, and their constant firing into Camp, the village occupied by the clans responsible were burnt. The foraging party started out at daybreak, and having taken the necessary fodder and forage, set fire to the defences of the houses and the houses themselves. There was absolutely not a breath of wind blowing, and about a hundred houses, largely built with wood, began to throw up clouds of smoke. Without any breeze the smoke arose straight in the air, and hung in huge clouds, completely hiding the sun from view. So much so that the sun usually giving great warmth at eleven o'clock threw out no heat at all, and it was quite cold. It was very much like a thick smoky London fog, viewed from a distance. I hope it has had a beneficial effect on the Afridi tribes who witnessed it from the mountains around.

This morning the four Jirgahs of the Afridi clans, who have been in our camp some few days, were given the terms of Government. They contained the surrender of 800 breach-loaders, a fine of 50,000 rupees, restoration of all stolen rifles, etc., and a formal submission before Sir William Lockhart. I saw the four Jirgahs, the Adam Khels, the Kamber Khels, the Malikdin Khels, and the Aka Khels, all sitting round Colonel Warburton, while he and two other Political Officers were dictating terms to these reverend elders representing their respective tribes. Fine old veterans they mostly were, big strapping broad shouldered muscular men. There were a few young men among them, but the Jirgahs were mostly composed of elderly gentlemen. Subedar-Major of a frontier regiment, on pension, a native officer of a Burma regiment on furlough, and several old pensioners were among them, some of whom were wearing war medals—one of them I noticed with four medals. I must say that one could not help feeling sorry that it has been necessary to come to fight against these people, so many of whom have done such excellent service for us against Afghanistan in 1878-79, in Egypt, Burma, and many frontier expeditions. After much talking and arguing themselves they eventually all stood up and entered into an agreement with Colonel Warburton, the result being that no more firing should take place in this Valley, if we on our side would refrain from setting fire to any more of their houses and defences; that they would comply with their share of the Sirkar's terms, and try their best to persuade the remainder of the Afridis to agree. It is believed that two more of the tribes will eventually comply, but the Zakka Khels, the people with whom we had so many skirmishes, and who received heavy punishments from our hands at Maidan, will remain defiant up to the end.

To-morrow General Westmacott's Brigade, with the Bombay Pioneers and two Companies of Sappers, all proceed to the Rajgul Valley. General Sir William Lockhart is going with Sir Richard Udny as Chief Political. As far as I can gather, the Camp will be at the junction of the Rajgul and Bara Valleys. Attempts will be made to get into communication by helio with Bara.

Camp rumours, ever plentiful, are very numerous at present. Our future plans, according to the very latest shave, are as follows: The Second Division leave here on the 27th instant and march to Peshawar via the Bara Valley. The First Division, of whom half are at Mastura Camp, return by the Mastura-Karappa route, returning to Kohat via Shinowri. But these are the rumours that fly round Camp daily. It is unnecessary to say that they alter daily. They also say that all troops must be in Peshawar or Kohat by the 15th December. We shall be glad to be at home again, but are still more anxious to give as much punishment as possible to the tribes who still remain defiant, and have given us so much trouble, and made so many vacant places in our ranks. Officers and men have suffered very heavily. Officers in the greater percentage than the men, and the loss of so many valuable lives ought to be recompensed by as much punishment as possible. And yet withal one cannot help admiring the brave Afridis. Their savage instincts lead them to mutilate our dead when fortune throws them into their hands, but otherwise their tactics are full of soldierly skill, and their bravery and dash do them great credit.

The Utman Khel into whose country a brigade of the Malakhand Field Force has just moved are not an important tribe, as their fighting-strength is put at only 1,200 or 1,500 men, but they have been notorious evil-doers on the frontier for many years past. Years ago they attacked the gangs of labourers making the Swat River Canal and cut up a number of unarmed coolies, an offence for which they were never thoroughly punished. They shared in the attack on the Malakhand, but withdrew in haste when the relieving force arrived. The Northern section of the clan living beyond the Panjkora were dealt with by Major Deane, Political Officer, after the operations in the Mamund Valley; and it is the southern sections that have now to be brought to their bearings. They prevaricated for weeks, thinking, perhaps, that all military operations were at an end; but the instant Colonel Reid's column started, their jirgah hastened to make submission. The object was, of course, to prevent our troops entering their country; but it is important that the Total Valley and the passes leading into it from the Swat Valley, Dargai and the Peshawar district, should be thoroughly explored. It is not expected that the tribe will make any opposition, but one can never be certain how far jirgahs can be trusted to keep the young bloods of this or that clan in order. The trouble in the Watelai Valley was a revelation alike to the Military and Political Officers of the Field Force, but in the case of the Utman Khel there are no Afghan tribesmen at hand to force the fighting.

Sir William Lockhart will have again in Maidan by December 8th General Westmacott's, General Gaselee's and General Kempster's Brigades, General Hart's also being held ready in the Mastura Valley, should the early fall of the turning movement which has all along formed part of the campaign. The Bara Valley will be swept clear of the enemy, and by the middle of December the five brigades, including the Peshawar Column, will be at Barkai. From that point the columns can be sent out in whatever direction may be required. Presumably the Khyber will also be re-occupied, so as to secure the domination of the Bazar Valley. The cold will be intense in Tirah by that time, and snow will most probably have fallen, so the tribesmen, who may not have submitted must either endure great hardships, or come down into the Bara and Bazar Valleys to face our troops. Every corner of their country will have been visited by the time the operations come to a close.—*Pioneer*.

The following will probably be the composition of the Staff of the expedition which starts immediately from Dargai, where the troops are concentrated against the Chamkannis, Khels and Utman Khels:—Colonel Reid, Captain Dusterville, East Surrey Regiment, D. A. A. G.; Major Herbert, C. I. H., Deputy Assistant Quarter-Master-General; Lieutenant Vallings, Orderly Officer, 29th Punjab Infantry; Lieutenant Cotterill Royal West Surrey Regiment, Provost Marshall; Captain Sherwood, R. E. Field Engineer; Captain Barlton, Commissariat Officer; Lieutenant Trevor, The Buffs, Signalling Officer; Lieutenant Weston, Manchester Regiment, Transport Officer; Surgeon Lieutenant-Colonel O'Connor, I. M. S., Senior Medical Officer; Veterinary Lieutenant Williams, Senior Veterinary Officer. The Column was expected to be in readiness to start on Tuesday on the receipt of orders. Major Deane, Chief Political Officer, Malakand, will probably not accompany the force, as it is thought a junior officer with a native assistant would be sufficient for the purpose at present.

Chikkai, the highland chief and marauder of the Samana, is credited with the possession of a personality which has raised him to a position among his neighbours, somewhat resembling that of the old Scottish chiefs in the days before the Union. As overlord of Chinarak and a collection of villages lying between Thal and Sadda, his influence is undoubtedly great with the neighbouring Maliks of the Khurmana Khels, the Massuzais and Chamkanis; but it is an influence begotten of the fear of his power and ability as a military captain. Upto 1892 his position in relation to British frontier officials was such as to call for the applause of the whole assembly of the neighbouring khanates; and his influence extended as far as Tirah. Since then, the course of events has brought him within the sphere of British frontier politics, and deprived him, to some extent, of the distinctive character of an independent Chief. The resources at Chikkai's command for maintaining his position, and the possession of undoubted ability and military talents, have enabled him to build up a reputation which is respected all over the border. But since he came under the protection of the British Government in the person of the Commissioner of Peshawar, he has lost *izzat* among his own people and neighbours to the extent of making him an object of their suspicion. The portion of the country over which he owns sway, occupies a position on the Kohat frontier, well calculated to place us at a decided disadvantage in the contingency of Chikkai not remaining firm to his engagements. These engagements may be said to cover the whole ground of tribal unrest, and consequent political trouble in the Samana country, extending from the Waziri border to the southern boundary of Tirah. When the famatical movement in Samana took practical shape, and disclosed a state of political ferment among the tribes last August, the firmness of Chikkai undoubtedly saved the situation for us, and rendered it possible to avert the dangers arising from the weakness of our military position from the Kohat border to Parachinar. If Chikkai had been unable to resist the tide of popular feeling and the strong influences exerted by the neighbouring Maliks to induce him to throw in his lot with the rest, our position on the Samana would certainly have assumed a far graver aspect than it did, and our advanced post at Parachinar would most probably have been very seriously threatened and its relief rendered a matter of extreme difficulty. Not only this, but our invasion of passes from the Kohat base would have been strongly opposed if the accession of strength to the enemy's side, by Chikkai joining the movement, enabled them, as it might have easily done, to cut our line of communication in the Kurram Valley. Very recently we are told, Chikkai almost repaired of his conduct in remaining firm in our cause, because his enemies were industriously spreading false reports about his attitude towards us, which he asserted were intended to stir up strong popular feeling against him, and which he would be powerless to resist alone. Hence his urgent appeals for an assurance of British support. In the event of a combined movement against him, which he feared would certainly be made, if he was unable to show that he can count upon British aid. This assurance has now been given through the officer on special duty in Kurram, and we understand, the Government has promised Chikkai, through the Commissioner of Peshawar, that his past good services to the Government will be duly recognised at a fitting time, if he continues to act upon the advice of the Political Officers, and remains firm to the engagements entered into with him on behalf of Government. It is said the Political Officer found it very difficult to persuade Chikkai that Government would not interfere with his rights within his own land, as he appeared to be greatly impressed by the concentration of the large forces at Kohat and Peshawar, the object of which was firmly believed by all the tribes to be the occupation of more territory and the exercise of extended control by the Government in the future. Having, however, remained firm till our troops entered Tirah after regaining our lost position in the Samana, he has since been influenced by the fear of his neighbours, whom he says he has reason to believe have formed a compass against him for his betrayal of the cause, and only await the withdrawal of our troops to attack him. So strongly was he impressed with a sense of the insecurity of his position between the vengeance of the tribesmen and the attitude of the Government, which failed to assure him of our protection that he actually entered into negotiation with a friendly chief to sell his property and lands and thus put an end to a difficult situation. It was in these circumstances, we understand that the Government were induced to give Chikkai the most unequivocal assurances of British protection and promises of substantial recognition of his past services if he remains firm in his attitude of indifference towards the tribes and reliance upon the assurances given him.—*Civil and Military Gazette*.

SIMLA AND THE FRONTIER.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 25.

THE feature of Simla just now is its silence, the silence of the mountains accentuated by the chirping of an occasional bird, and the sound of human voices which penetrate the still air with such piercing distinctness as to be almost weird. In the rains we had the shrill whirring of the cicadas, and in the hot weather the pleasant hum of the bees, but now a great stillness covers us, and the snows look down and we seem nearer and more part of them than ever before. The sunshine continues warm and there is a slight mildness in the air which tells of coming winter rains, and the roses are still in flower—though they look pinched and sorry for themselves, but it is impossible to avoid the feeling that we are beginning to hybernate. In spite of the deserted look of the mall there are still a great many people here, as is shown by the number wanting to get away. Tongas continue to rattle down the hill at the rate of from thirty to forty a day, and there is the keenest competition for them and will be until about the 10th of next month, by which time the last of the regular officials should have departed, and a dozen vehicles in the twenty-four hours will suffice for the traffic. A most welcome respite will this be to both men and horses connected with the service, though so excellently is it managed that few are aware how great is the strain during the two periods of the year when Simla is departing and arriving. Just now it means an average of something like five short stages in the course of the twenty-four hours for each pair of animals. This, of course, cannot be kept up for long at a time, but so well are the ponies looked after under the careful eye of Rao Daulat Ram Bahadur, C.I.E., that they suffer wonderfully little in condition even while it lasts. We never hear of passengers, who really start at the hour fixed for them, missing their trains; and as for serious breakdowns and accidents they practically never occur—a fact which is the more remarkable considering how often loiterers on the roads about the station succeed in getting their own hill ponies over the khud. Everybody will welcome the railway when it comes, though, by the way, its promotion seems to be hanging fire at the moment, but in the meantime it must be admitted that, considering the conditions under which it is run, the present tonga service is the best of its kind.

And when are they going to be back it is asked so persistently and so wistfully by anxious wives up here, that the announcement that the heavy baggage of General Lockhart's force is to be sent round to Peshawar has produced quite a flutter. It has of course been known for some time that Peshawar was to be the ultimate base of operations and that the two divisions now at Tirah were to shortly effect a junction with General Hammond's Column, but the news that this consumation is no longer a matter of mere indefinite intention seems to bring the termination of the campaign very much nearer. Whether it be the case, as your Allahabad contemporary maintains, that the Kohat route was really the best for entering Tirah, there can be little doubt that the Bara Valley will be an excellent way of marching out of it, and now that General Hammond has opened up a road almost as far as the Gandao Pass, while Sir William commands the watershed at the head of the valley, the crossing of the intervening space is not likely to take long. It does not of course follow that the opening of direct communication with Peshawar will save the necessity of wintering in the country. That is a question that must depend upon the expedition shown by the Afridis in complying with the terms that have been offered them. After having marched from end to end of the country and driven the tribesmen before him wherever he has encountered them, it is exceedingly unlikely there will be anything more than trifling skirmishes in the way of fighting, and if the Afridis decide to compel the force to winter amongst them so much the worse for themselves. It only means the walls of a larger proportion of their fortified homesteads knocked about their ears, and a more considerable amount of their supplies eaten up. Within such easy reach of Peshawar nothing will be simpler than to make things comfortable in camp while valuable experience will accumulate upon the subject of the desirability or otherwise of holding on permanently to any portion of the territory which has come into our hands.

But I digress from Simla, which, however, is so closely connected with frontier affairs, that it is always difficult to consider the two apart. In this relation it is not out of place to refer to the work so successfully done by the Telegraph Department in keeping us in touch and acting as the immediate link that makes it possible for Simla to be what it is as the centre of information. Never probably before has there been such a rush of messages along the wires as during the past few months. At one time the lines on the Bengal side have been crowded with earthquake, and riot, and cyclone news, at another the pressure has been from Bombay stations, in connection with plague and sedition, while almost simultaneously the frontier outbreaks have sent up the work of signallers in the Punjab to a hitherto unheard of degree. While the shifting of the centre of excitement, however, has sooner or later relieved every other office, it has brought no respite to the Simla staff. Everything of importance has had, in the first place, to be reported to Government, whose executive orders alone, transmitted by telegraph, must have been of stupendous aggregate dimensions. This is not all, however, for the local authorities and the Secretary of State have had to be kept constantly informed of the course of events, and last but not least, the whole of the press, both Anglo-Indian and British, have required immensely long daily telegrams from the various newspaper correspondents at the head-quarters of the Government of India. The strain which all this must have put upon the shoulders of the Simla telegraph officials has been simply enormous. Their work has gone on night and day alike, whether the the centre of disturbance has been Peshawar or Maandalay, Bombay or Shillong. The long Simla telegrams published daily in your own columns themselves bear witness to the severity of the work, yet the traffic has seldom been conjested beyond the point of getting messages, though the day they are despatched, and though the percentage of mistakes has no doubt been somewhat larger than usual, and irritating slips more common, upon the whole a standard of efficiency has been maintained which is exceedingly noticeable under the trying circumstances which have prevailed. It is easy to point to individual mistakes and specific cares of delay, but a more remarkable example of sustained good work than that done by the staff of the Simla office, from the top to the bottom, during the past six months has seldom been witnessed. Mr. Nigel Jones and his assistants who stuck so manfully to their work, though the plague in Bombay were very properly singled out in last year's telegraph report for special commendation, and I shall be much mistaken of what has this season been accomplished here, is allowed to pass unnoticed.

To-morrow sees the departure of the Viceroy, who, I'm sorry to say, has not been in as strong health as we should have wished of late. As Mr. Balfour pointed out the other day at Norwich, however, Lord Elgin has had during the past few months to encounter a series of difficulties, greater probably than have fallen to the lot of any Viceroy since the mutiny. It is true that under his guiding hand they have all been safely passed, but it is not surprising the strain has been felt. We all hope his trip to Darjiling will set him up again completely. With Lord Elgin goes the last of this much prolonged Simla season which has extended this year from the beginning of April to the end of November, leaving a bare four months for Calcutta. Already the coolies are at work mending the mall against next season, the carpenters are in possession of a large proportion of the houses, and before we know where we are we shall find ourselves entering upon 1898.

BOMBAY FOX HOUNDS.

WE learn that the Plague Committee have arranged to issue stamped passes for syces taking horses to Santa Cruz during the Hunting Season which has just commenced. Applications for passes should be made to the Hon'ble P. Thesiger, honorary secretary of the Jackal Club, or to Mr. J. H. Symington, honorary secretary of the Hunt.

H. E. THE GOVERNOR'S TOUR.

SUBJOINED is the full text of the speech delivered by H. E. Lord Sandhurst at the Durbar at Rajkot, last week:—

His Excellency said:—Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar,—I have looked forward to meeting your Highnesses and Chiefs assembled, and I am in no way disappointed with the scene that is before me. There is so much to gratify the eye in the colour and the splendour of the scene, there is so much of tradition in your ancient families, that he would be indeed hard to please who was critical of the effect which is now before us. As I mentioned yesterday in reply to your cordial address and as you are well aware, it had been my intention as it was an early duty to pay a visit to Kathiawar. Princes and Chiefs of Kathiawar,—Last year, however, a heavy cloud of adversity hung over the Presidency. We were engaged in combatting a two-headed foe of Plague and Famine. My pleasure had to yield to duty, that duty entailed my presence at the seat of Government, and my visit had to be postponed. Some of you I have had the pleasure of meeting elsewhere, the welfare of all of you I have had very nearly at heart ever since I had the honour of being chosen for the office of Governor of Bombay which is pleased her Majesty to confer upon me. I have heard and read much of your States and your administration, and the time has now come when it is my good fortune to see you assembled together. In the course of my reading I came across this passage written more than fifty years ago by a very distinguished officer. "There are few parts of the world, where, as in Kathiawar, a traveller, whatever his condition in life, may make sure of food at any village he may halt at." The hospitality here described and cordial welcome have ever been extended with a magnificence now proverbial to the representative of her Majesty. It is now my happiness to experience it. But the knowledge I have gained of your country and discussion is not confined to its hospitality. I find this province is a very noticeable instance of progress in commerce, good government and civilization. I suppose there is no part of India that shows a more striking development of order and cohesion out of anarchy and antagonism, if indeed any other part shows the like. Do not fear that I am about to enlarge on an historical retrospect, not because it would be wearisome, your history cannot fail to interest the student; nay, all readers, so attractive is it, stirring in its romance, its wildness, so stirring in its very antagonism. It is rather my intention to touch on a few points of quite modern and immediate interest.

THE CHIEF OF JASDAN.

And yet the opportunity for an historical retrospect is tempting, for it will shortly be my pleasing duty to present to Ala Khachar, the Chief of Jasdan, the outward tokens of membership of the Most Exalted Order of the Star of India. This mark of her Majesty's pleasure is bestowed on one who is not the product of those advantages of prosperity and education that are now to be found in this Province. His title to honour is not that he is the product, but that he is one of the makers of the present order of things. Five and forty years ago he was called upon at an early age to manage an estate disintegrated by bitter domestic strife. By resolute unceasing effort he has consolidated and improved that estate until at this day it is one of the best managed in the whole Province. Himself born and brought up in Kathiawar of more than half a century ago; in the days when hundreds of men who had been pirates and freebooters by profession had barely arrived at middle age, when the reign of law and order was scarcely dreamt of, when few of the Chiefs of Kathiawar could read and write, he with rare wisdom discerned the tendency of future events. He so ordered his conduct as to be, not the representative of an old and obsolete system, but an example of foresight and a pioneer of enlightenment. There is a very singular appropriateness in the bestowal of a high distinction on such a Chief. Moreover its appropriateness is emphasized by the fact that the paramount Power has determined after long and anxious deliberation that the estate of Jasdan shall not pass dismembered from ruler to successor. I know well that there are traditions which were urged against this decision, but I am happy to think that this Province has reached a stage of development when tradition may with a good grace give way to what is unquestionably for the good of the State. That it is to be remembered there are higher traditions amongst the Kathis than that of the partition of estate; there are traditions of nobility and dignity, traditions of influence and greatness. That greatness and influence to be used not for merely personal and selfish ends, but for the benefit and happiness of those who live under the sway of the ruling Chiefs and for the general advancement of the State itself and of the Province. One or the other must needs be sacrificed, the power and influence cannot remain if the estate is disintegrated, so that though a superficial judgment may declare that the partition of the estate should follow, where there is more than one son to succeed, yet the truest interests of the estate and of the Province and the nobler traditions are preserved by the decision that the estate shall remain intact.

IDENTITY OF INTERESTS.

But important as it is to maintain the unity of an individual State it is more important that the separate States should realise that they have a common interest in working together not for the advantage of each individual State, but for the good of the Province as a whole. The recent history of Kathiawar affords many proofs of the fact that the States are alive to the importance of united action, and that they are capable of taking broad views and of subordinating the loss to the greater interest. By co-operating to secure the free circulation of foodgrains you have saved Kathiawar from the grievous evil that result from inconsiderate interference with prices in times of famine. By combined action you have so far managed to defend the Province against the deadly disease that is still unhappily raging in many parts of the Presidency. By the same combined action you have successfully broken up the dangerous machinations of outlaws and criminals, which lately threatened to disturb the peace of the Province. Upon the success which has attended your efforts under the tactful guidance of the Political Agent, I desire to congratulate you. I am glad to acknowledge that common action to secure common ends is no new thing in Kathiawar. One of the oldest and at the same time one of the most remarkable examples of such action is, I am glad to think, to continue in existence—

be discouraged, but we must not lose all the smooth and effective working of the railway system, by treating it as a series of detached atoms instead of as one complete and interdependent organism. I am quite sure this will be avoided, and I may add that even on Imperial Railways Government have sometimes found it an advantage to entrust the working management to a company.

THE HIGHER UNITY OF EMPIRE.

I have now given instances of the manner in which the States of Kathiawar have recognised their common interests as members of the same Province. But above and beyond the unity of the Provinces lies a higher unity. I do not doubt that the States recognise that their separate interests are bound up with the interests of the Empire as a whole. The point I would wish to emphasise is that the revenues upon which the efficiency of the Central Government so largely depends should not suffer through the action of any individual State. And here I am glad to acknowledge that you have lately shown a commendable desire to co-operate with the British Government in the suppression of opium smuggling in your resolution that the minimum reward for the capture of illicit opium should be raised from a ½ to a ¼ of the value of the opium captured. The protection of the British Customs is another matter in which we look to you for assistance. The Government of India have suggested the association of a Government Customs officer in the collection of the Customs duties at the ports of the maritime States. This suggestion was one well worthy of most serious consideration, more especially as it is intended to establish through communication on a uniform gauge between the railway systems of Kathiawar and of the North-Western Provinces. It is not intended to interfere with or to trench on the proper rights of the States. It must be quite clear to you all that so long as goods coming into British territory are required to pay Customs duty, that duty must be paid whether the goods find their way into British India directly at their own ports or indirectly through the ports of Native States. The proposal of the Government of India is devised to secure this result with the least inconvenience to trade, the least interference with facilities for through traffic, and the greatest regard for the dignity and interest of the States themselves. I have touched on a few different subjects, and it may appear to you that my observations are somewhat disconnected, somewhat like a mosaic in which different colours are pieced together without regard for any controlling design, but you will find that this is not so. The design is there. There is one thought intimately connecting the various topics on which I have spoken. You will find that each of these topics presents an illustration of the spirit of co-operation which finds its guiding light in the welfare not merely of an individual State nor of the Province of Kathiawar only, but in the well-being of the Empire. It is to this idea of Imperial unity that in concluding my remarks I would turn your minds.

RECENT TENDENCIES.

There are two tendencies which in the development of Kathiawar have gone hand in hand. The first is the tendency towards the improvement of the material prosperity of the State; the second tendency has been towards the increase of the dignity and influence for good of the Chiefs themselves. I need hardly remind you that sixty years ago, when the Queen-Empress ascended the throne, Kathiawar though a country of great natural fertility was, when compared with its present condition of prosperity, as a child compared with a man. The States themselves were less rich and less important. The rulers of the States were themselves uneducated, the opportunities of education did not exist, travel was restricted, and rapid movement was impossible. The reign of order had not been instituted, the administration of internal affairs had not been organized. Now the position has been entirely changed. A princely college rears its head hard by, where many of you have been trained and to which all the youthful nobility should be sent, it is an institution of which the Province should be most proud and which should have the encouragement and the support of all enlightened Chiefs. Many of the Chiefs have had the opportunity and the inclination to travel and some have had the honour of paying their homage to the Queen-Empress in person. As the Province has advanced in material welfare and development so have the Chiefs advanced in dignity, and side by side with that dignity have increased the responsibilities devolving upon you. Individual responsibilities for your own States, but also a combined responsibility as rulers of a portion of an Empire. You are all now educated men. In this position you have a sphere of responsibility, usefulness and influence far exceeding that of your forefathers. It behoves you one and all to use well the opportunities and the advantages you now possess to follow the example of the Queen-Empress, who through all these years has so ruled over us not only so as to demand our fealty, but to gain our most enduring affection, so do your Government watch the progress and enlightenment shall continue, that just laws shall be faithfully administered; the wants of the poorest of your subjects regarded. In so doing you will be contributing to the welfare of our mighty Empire and adding to the lustre of your own prestige.

THE INCOMING MAIL.

THE following is the list of passengers per s. s. Caledonia, expected to arrive in Bombay at daylight on Friday :—

Alexander, Capt
Ashton, Mr P
Argenti, Mr
Allum, Mrs and Miss
Ahmud, Mr Moore
Acres, Mr J B
Adderley, Miss
Aston Mr
Allnutt, Rev
Attfield, Mr J S
Blood, Lady Bndon
Barney, Mr
Browning, Miss
Butler, Mr s
Bennett Mr W
B train, Mr
Berkeley re Mr and Mrs
Bullock, Mr
Buck, Sir M E
Budd Rainey, Mr J
Budd Rainey, Mr H J
Boulton, Mr A C
Brungate, Miss
Babington, Col and Mrs
Bell, Miss and 2 Masters
Burney, Mr
Batchelor, Mr
Buckland, Mr
Buck, M E J
Burton, Miss
Bell, Mrs and 2 infts
Barton Mr and Miss
Breton, Mr C J
Cross, Mr Harold
Clarke, Lieut R J
Chapman, Mr A S
Coldstream, Miss
Clifford, Miss
Chumlae, Miss
Cohen, Mrs J
Cammbell, Lieut
Gondal, H H the Thakore of,
Ranee, child and 2 infts
Conviro, Mr
Cotton, Mr George
Chamberlain, Mr
Caulfield, Mrs
Cookson, Mr P B
Cambel, Mr and Mrs
Dunstervill, Mrs and Inft
Davidson, Capt
Douglas, Miss
Douglass, Mi s M
Dobbs, Mr H
Danne, Mrs
Dane, Mrs
Davies, Mr and Mrs
Duncan, Surg Maj
Donnell, Miss
Dowse, Mr, Mrs and Miss
Denny, Miss J
Elmore, Mr J S
Eriksen, Mrs and Inft
Elliot, Mr, Miss and 2 children
Eare's, Mr E and 2 valets
Esra, Mr A
Elliott, Mrs
Fitzgerald, Mrs and Miss
Fitzgerald, Capt and Mrs
Field, Miss
French, Rev Basil
Fraser, Col
Forbes Mr and Mrs
Furohe, Miss
Fox, Mrs
Fellowes, Mr
Friedheim, Mrs and Inft
Fitzgerald, rs
Friedheim, Mr and Mrs
Garth, Mr
Garrett, Mr
Grant, Lieut
Gavin, Miss
Gordon, Capt
Gonge, Mr G
Gordon, Mrs and child
Gubbay, Mr
Grant, Mr F
Holiday, Mr and Mrs
Hutton, Miss
Hunt, Mr
Howse, Mr and Mrs
Hory, Mrs and Inft
Hodgson, Mr
Haggard, Capt and Mrs
Handley, Surg Col and Mrs
Hearn, Mr and Mrs
Hotham, Capt J
Hearsay, Mr
Hatch, Mr
Huddleston, Mrs C
Hinks, Mr H
Hutchinson Mr H
Harvay, Mr and Mrs
Heynna, Mrs and Inft
Ingram, Mr and Mrs
Johnson, Miss
Ker, Mr and Mrs G D
Ker, Mr and Mrs D J
Knight, Mr H
Krienkenback, Mr
Lawson, Mr
Lyall, Mr
Lane, Mr and Mrs
Lomax, Mrs and child
Lowe, Mr F R
Lang, Mrs Basil
Loder, Mr and Mrs
Lambert, r
Lane, Miss
Lang, Miss
Langenbuck, Mr
Lang, Mr J
Lawrence, Mr F
Lingard, Mr
Merryman, Miss
Michel, Miss
Miles, Miss
Mitchell, Mr W
Mills, Mr
Malik, Mr
Maree lles, Miss
Macaulay, Mr R N
Moreaux, Hon R
Mefaneshin, Rev C
Mitchell, Mr and Mrs.
Moore, Rev Father
Melvill, 2nd Lieut C W
Mollicljohn, Mr
Morrison, Mr D M
Mansfeld, The Hon Mr
McMillan, Mr, Mrs, 3 children and 2 infants
Moore, Surg Capt
Milligan, Mr M
Molesworth, Mr and Mrs
Marsham, Mr W G
Macginnis, Mr J
Mollier, Mr and Mrs
Merer, Mrs and Inft
Murray, Col
McNaught, Mrs
Milligan, Mr
Nicholls, Mr, Mrs, child and infant
Major, Mr R
Nunn, Mr H
Noel, Miss
O'Sullivan, Mrs and child
Middell, Sir R G
Oliam, Mr and Mrs
Peebles, Mr J H
Percival, Mr V and 2 Misses
Pope, Mrs A
Proudfoot, Lieut Col and Mrs
Pagan, Mrs
Paton, Mr W E
Pinhey, Mrs
Perkins, Mr
Ponder, Miss
Pringle, Mr R
Price, Miss
Pike, Mr
Paton, Mr Nigel
Rowe, Miss
Reed, Mr and Mrs
Richardson, Mr and Mrs
Reeves, Mr J
Ramsden, Miss L
Reid, Mr
Robinson, Mrs C
Roughwell, Mr H
Roper Mr T C
Rynell, Mr
Robinson, Mr W J
Reddie, Lieut
Robinson, Mr
Rose, Lieut E
Russell, Mr F
Staunton, Lieut W
Scott, Mr A
Salinger, Mr G
Skinner, Mr
Stenbing, Mr
Shaw, Mrs
Sne Miss
Seo, Mr P A
Symington, Mr, Mrs and child
Shepherd, Miss
Scott, Mr and Mrs
Shaw, Mr and Mrs
Stone, Rev and Mrs
Sale, Mrs
Schafer, Miss
Segrave, Mrs
Smith, Mrs V
Stevens, Mr C
Seshamanga, Mr and Mrs
Slater, Mrs and Miss
Swinson, Mr A
Strange, Mrs R and child
Stewell, Lieut Col and Mrs
Styan, Mrs
Tweed, Mrs
Tracy, Mr and Mrs
Todd, Capt Wilson
Thompson, Mr A
Thoeburn, Mrs and Inft
Thompson, Mr J B
Thompson, Lieut
Veale, Mr C
Valentine, Rev C and Mrs
Vyasji, Mr
Vibart, Mr C
Watson, Mr A
Wilkes Rev Channon
Warren, Capt P B and Mrs
Wilson, Mr C
Warren, Mr Hastings
Walton, Capt and Mrs
Wilson, Mrs
Young, Miss
Young, Surg Maj and Mrs
Warner, Mr W
Warley, Mr A E

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

THE CITY IMPROVEMENT SCHEME.

A SPECIAL meeting of the Municipal Corporation was held in the Municipal Hall, at 3 p.m., yesterday, for the consideration of the report of the Committee appointed to report on Government letter No. 5242, dated 28th September last, regarding the Improvement of the City of Bombay.

The Hon. Mr. R. M. Sayani was called to the chair.

In opening the discussion Mr. Boughton said that they had met to consider a subject of paramount importance to the health and well being of the city. The question involved an expenditure of five crores. The Corporation had also been accused by a newspaper of being criminals who should be sentenced to undergo a certain term of imprisonment, but having regard to the finances of the city, and the enormous liabilities they had got to incur in the future with regard to the completion of their water-supply, the drainage and other sanitary requirements of the city, they could not be fairly accused of dilatoriness or any other offence of a similar character. They ought not to be deterred from doing their duty simply because some of the irresponsible writers in the Press made all sorts of accusations against the Committee. It was all bunkum. He ventured to make that protest on behalf of the Corporation against the line taken by the public Press, and having made that protest, he would ask the Corporation to consider what the deliberations of the Committee had been. The first thing the Corporation had to consider was that Government had not asked them to frame a Bill or to frame a statement of objects and reasons, but all that the Corporation had to do was to suggest to Government what in their opinion should be the proper basis of work. Having regard to the ordinary procedure of the Corporation they were not responsible if their deliberations had extended over a few weeks. It was important in a matter like this that the Committee should arrive at an unanimous conclusion. The Committee had asked Government that all the members of the Corporation, who were also members of the Legislative Council, should be nominated on the Select Committee to which the Bill would no doubt be referred, so that there would be a sufficient guarantee that the interests of the Corporation would be looked after. Regarding the question whether there should be a separate trust, the Committee was of opinion that should Government adhere to its wish to have the proposed amendments carried out by a separate agency, it was necessary, in view of the heavy and prolonged financial obligations which the Corporation would have to bear, that the proposed trust should be constituted in such a manner as to provide for a thoroughly adequate representation thereon of the Corporation. Upon that point opinions differed, but he, however, proposed to submit to the Corporation a definite proposal that Government should be informed that the Corporation were of opinion that the matter should be carried out by a separate trust. He proposed it in that way because it would be more or less the means of bringing the matter to a head. With regard to the objection raised in the public Press as to the number of the Trust, whether it should be eleven or thirteen, it must be remembered that it was after a great deal of deliberation that the Committee arrived at the conclusion that the Corporation should have seven members to represent them on the Trust, Government nominating an equal number, and also the Chairman with the right of a casting vote. The result of that of course would be that the chairman of the Trust, if he was at all antagonistic to the Corporation, would have the entire administration in his hands. But it was not to be supposed that the chairman would always be opposed to the views of the representatives of the Corporation. Why should they not assume that the chairman, recognizing the fact that it was the Corporation which was to provide with funds, would agree more than disagree on all occasions with the representatives of the Corporation? They ought not to assume that the chairman would not be in sympathy either with those who were nominated by Government or by the Corporation. When money was to be sunk for a long time at the expense of the present generation for the good of the future, the Corporation ought to remember that a body who had to find the money was entitled to much more consideration than anybody else. Whether the suggestions made by the Committee might or might not be accepted by Government, it was important that the Corporation should go before Government with a definite proposal. The Committee had unanimously carried that no official member of the Corporation should be appointed a member of the Trust, and there were many and various reasons for the same which it was not necessary to specify on the present occasion, but it would be sufficient to state in order to secure the adoption of the paragraph referring to that point, there would be a conflict of interests between the Port Trust and the rate-payers of the city, and it was desirable for many reasons that the executive connected with any of these Trust should have nothing to do with the Trust in question. The Corporation was not a legislative body as some of the members appeared to think; all that they were asked to do was to give their ideas on the scheme as proposed by Government. The Committee had suggested that the new Trust should be empowered to grant leases up to 99 years of all lands vested in them, because the longer the lease was, the better, there was every likelihood of their getting a better price for leasing such lands. With regard to the question of reclaiming a portion of the sea, the Committee were of opinion that it was a more doubtful experiment, and accepted the assurances of Government that it would be carried out tentatively and as the result of experience might prove to be advantageous. The Committee entertained a doubt if Government would ever be able to realise any profits on the amount they would have to spend on the reclamations either at Walkeshwar or at Colaba, which were after all of a speculative character. They have accordingly asked the Government to be under-stood over at present, until, at all events, further information was given.

Mr. Boughton then proposed "that the report of the Committee of the Corporation appointed at the meeting of the 7th October, 1897, under their Resolution No. 6343, be approved and adopted, and that the President (or chairman of the meeting in the case may be) be requested to address Government in terms thereof." "That in the opinion of the Corporation the proposed Trust should be constituted on a separate basis."

Dr. Dinshaw Master moved an amendment that the report of the Committee be approved and adopted with the following alterations :—(1) From para. 8 omit : "They suggest that the new body should be limited " * * * up to " thus Government should also nominate the chairman." (2) From para. 9 omit : "Who will be least likely to benefit from the scheme." (3) To para. 12 add the word "reasonable" before the words "revenue begins to accrue therefrom." (4) As regards the proposed reclamation from the sea, the Corporation respectfully suggest that, as it is a very doubtful experiment, and as large tracts of land are available in different parts of the city for building purposes, that part of the scheme should not be undertaken at present, and the contemplated expenditure should be utilised in opening up the thickly populated parts of the city. (5) With regard to the plots of vacant land offered by Government for building purposes, the Corporation is of opinion that, with the exception of the first and the last two plots mentioned in the Government letter No. 5823 of 1897, they should be left as open spaces until the different wards of the city are provided with small gardens or recreation grounds. (6) That the Chairman be requested to address Government on the lines of the Committee's report thus moulded.

Dr. Datachanji seconded the amendment.

Mr Ibrahim Rahimtoola said he hoped the Corporation would not pass Dr. Master's amendment. The Committee had best-owed deep thought in framing the report, and he thought it should be accepted with the only alteration suggested by Mr. Roughton. He further remarked that he had carefully gone into the whole question at the Committee meetings and had come to the conclusion that H. E. Lord Sandhurst deserved the best thanks of the Corporation and the citizens in general in grasping the whole question in such a masterly manner and for formulating such an easily workable scheme. There can be no question as regard the absolute necessity of prompt improvement of the city. Government rightly thought that the Corporation with the resources at their disposal could not possibly carry out the required improvements within any reasonably short period. They therefore decided to come to the help of the city with a view to effect the necessary improvements with the least possible delay. With this object in view they offered the following concessions :—(1) Free use of their valuable plots of vacant land for the first ten years, and a low charge thereafter for 89 years more; (2) right of reclamation of the foreshore; (3) authority to debit to capital account whenever necessary the amount of interest and provision for sinking-fund. When the whole question was first considered he was of opinion that if Government agreed to limit the Corporation's contribution to 2 per cent. on the rateable value, and undertook to carry out the improvements within a reasonable period, he would most strongly support the scheme. Both these points had been satisfactorily solved. Government had said in so many words that the Corporation would be never called upon to contribute more than 2 per cent. on the assessable value of property, and the Committee was informed that it was contemplated under the scheme to authorize the new Trust to debit to capital account the requisite provision for interest and sinking fund, which meant that even if the anticipated revenues from the different sources offered by Government did not come in, the work of improving the city, it would still be carried out with the utmost despatch. There appears to be some misconception in the popular mind as regard the reclamation rights. It is not correct to say that these reclamations would be for the benefit of the well-to-do. The object with which Government offered this right as well as proposed to make over the various plots of vacant land was for the purpose of providing additional revenue wherewith to effect the necessary improvements. These reclamations would be undertaken tentatively. Upon the favourable disposal or leasing of such reclaimed area will depend further reclamations. Why should there be any suspicion in regard to this matter he could not possibly understand. The work of city improvement would involve an expenditure of nearly five crores, and the provision for interest and sinking fund alone amount to upwards of 20 lakhs, after the whole amount was spent. The contribution of the Corporation being limited to 2 per cent. on the rateable value, would bring in about 5 lakhs per annum. Government, therefore, generously offered other sources of revenue to make up the deficiency, and the speaker was of opinion that such an offer was highly commendable. It had been suggested that the period for the Corporation's contribution should be limited. The speaker thought this was not possible. Everything depended upon the realization of Government anticipation in regard to income, and although it was believed that the new Trust would become self-supporting in about twenty or twenty-five years, it was not possible at the present moment to define the period of the Corporation's liability with any degree of accuracy. As regards para 12 of the report, it was pointed out that the Government proposal to count the period of ten years from the date of the transfer of lands was not quite fair. It would take some time before the new Trust could put the land in proper order, and some more time must necessarily elapse before any portion of it could be leased. Why should such preparatory period be counted is not very clear. It might happen that these plots of land could not be leased for the whole period of ten years, in which case the concession became valueless. The speaker was confident that if the matter was properly represented to Government they would not refuse to yield to such a reasonable request, viz. that of counting the period of ten years from the date that revenue accrued from such land. In conclusion, Mr. Ibrahim remarked that Government having recognized the importance of adopting immediate measures for the sanitary improvements of the city had come forward to join hands with the Corporation in effectuating the same. The help they offered was of a kind very difficult or almost impossible for any local body to obtain under ordinary circumstances. It was because Government recognized the imperial importance of the work that they had come forward with such a liberal offer, and the Corporation would be well advised to accept it most thankfully. (Applause.)

Dr. Bahadurji said he had a few remarks to make in urging the unanimous acceptance of the proposition moved by Mr. Roughton. He thought it was matter for congratulation that, although it was the plague that had brought it about, Government had at last recognised that the improvement of the city, by which should be understood the improvement of its sanitary credit, was a question of not merely local and Municipal concern, but one of Imperial interest. (Hear, hear.) Bombay was the port of India, and in his opinion Government were, if anything, more interested and concerned than the Corporation, in the preservation and enhancement of the sanitary credit of the city. (Hear, hear.) He was at first inclined to think that the prerogative of the Corporation was being trenched upon. But he was glad to find that such was not the case, and he was sure that if the main object and the result sought to be attained were kept full in view, its would not be difficult to see that whatever might the way in which Government had usually dealt with the Corporation, in the particular matter before them, at any rate, the Government deserved not only the thanks but also the willing co-operation of the Corporation (Applause.) All that he meant by improvement of the city was meant the opening up of congested areas, the building of sanitary quarters for the dispossessed people and for the poor generally, and the widening of streets. It was not possible by any stretch of imagination to include the work of reclamation as a necessary measure for the sanitary improvement of the city. But he was glad to find that it was not intended to be taken as such. He was glad to be assured that it was only a means to provide funds for the improvement works already mentioned. The question then was very simple. It was true the Corporation were primarily charged with the execution of these several improvement works, and that there was no question of their ability to undertake and carry out large works. It was equally true that, were the Corporation to carry out all the proposed work, and it was to be remembered that the works means solid benefits to the city, it would not only take a long time, but what was no less important, the *whole charge* would fall on the rate-payers. The Government proposal had altered the situation and to the advantage of the Municipality. (Hear, hear.) For what was, in effect, the Government proposal? "We are equally interested and concerned to improve the sanitary condition of the city. We are do-ing definite work successfully and we begin to carry out with all possible despatch, and though the Corporation is charged with the duties of carrying out such works at its own expense, we are willing to contribute towards the cost of the works by making over our lands to the body, that is to carry out the new works, and we further suggest that should reclamation be successful and should it also yield revenue, that would add to the funds to be applied for improvement work." That was a proposal made in a generous spirit and deserving cordial acceptance at the hands of the Corporation. That was no trenching on their rights and privileges. That was a friendly co-operation. And even if it came to pass that the enhanced rates had to be levied for a long series of years, it did not matter so much, as the rates were purchasing most desirable and substantial advantages to the city with what was practically a Government contribution—and a very fair contribution, too—in the guise of the lands vested in them. (Hear, hear.) That was the spirit, and the aspect in which Government had presented their proposal, and assured them of their intention to carry out, and the Corporation could not but view it and accept it in the same manner. (Applause.)

Mr. S. D. Khote said that by stating that the limit of duration should be 99 years he did not mean *at least* 60 years. He could not say how the words at least got in there. He wanted to say "at the most." He supported the proposition in all the other particulars.

Professor Muller suggested that the Government should be requested to hand over to the new Trust the two plots of ground, about which there had been a long discussion between the Government and the Municipality. The plots were : (1) the ground on which the Municipal Workshops stood, and (2) the "flats." After the very lucid and brilliant speech of Mr Ibrahim, he had nothing further to say but to make the above suggestion. He considered that the Corporation would do well to pass Mr. Roughton's proposition.

Mr. Kabraji observed that Dr Master's amendment contained several alterations by way of omissions and additions. Some of them were very important and such as many members would like to vote for. Under the circumstances, it would be very convenient to put the several amendments separately on vote.

Mr. J. E. Wacha rose to oppose the proposition. He did not think that they should adopt the report, because everyone approved of it. What they had to do was to wait and see if Government had come forth to assist them without any interest. Why should there be a trust separate from the Corporation? If picked men were required could they be not found among the Corporation? That body had for the last thirty years been doing great works. All the colossal works in Bombay were built, carried out, and maintained by the Corporation, and he did not see any reason why they should now go to Government to carry out the city improvements. Their Act gave them ample power to do all that, and they had been doing it. Who built bridges and overbridges, waterworks, and large buildings? Mr. Wacha then enumerated the works done by the Bombay Municipality during the last thirty years.

The Chairman ruled him out of order, and Mr. Wacha submitted that, in support of his arguments, he was bound to bring forward certain facts.

When Mr. Wacha was explaining the principles of local self-Government,

Mr. Lund interposed, and remarked that it was a sheer waste of time.

Mr. Wacha rejoined that Mr. Lund was in Bombay for a short time. Next day, if he made a fortune, he would go away, but the natives had to look to their permanent interests.

After some more remarks, Mr. Wacha moved an amendment to the effect that the second part of Mr. Roughton's proposition, that "the proposed Trust be constituted on separate basis" be omitted.

Mr. Bidrudin bin Abdulla Kur seconded the amendment.

Mr. E. Sohrab Shroff, speaking against the proposition, said that if Mr. Roughton's motion was passed in its entirety, the Corporation would be said to have voted its own exclusion. Why should somebody else do the work which rightfully it was their privilege to do.

Dr. Bhalchandra pointed out that Local Self-Government did not suffer the least by the proposition.

Mr. Roughton, finally replying to the arguments, said that Mr. Wacha quoted John Stuart Milne and Lord Ripon; but he (Mr. Roughton) submitted that his proposition did not go against the principles of local self-Government. It was not the Government that was to form the Trust, but it would be a representative body purely on the principles of Port Trust and Municipality. He did not agree that the Corporation should have the monopoly of local self-Government. They should allow other similar bodies to do their work without jealousy. He maintained that it was distinctly to the advantage of the public and the rate-payers that the Municipal Corporation should not do any more work than what they had been doing, and at present they had already too much to do.

On a division, the amendments were rejected by a very large majority, and the original motion was agreed to.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS.—Are you broken in your rest by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to the taste, is produces natural quiet sleep by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pains, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other causes. 49rs. Winslow's *Soothing Syrup* is sold by **Medicine Dealers everywhere at 1s. 6d. per bottle.**

THE CITY MORTALITY.

THE Municipal Office returns for the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m., yesterday, give the following results :—

Wards.	Plague. Attacks.	Deaths.	Deaths from all Causes.
A Middle and Lower Colaba	0	1	5
B Mandvie	5	0	22
C Market	1	0	19
D Khetwa y	0	0	3
E 2nd Nagpada and Kamathipura	2	2	31
F Parel	0	0	6
G Mahim	0	0	5
Water Division	0	0	1
Non-resident and Unknown	0	0	0
Hospitals	1a	8	18
Total	9	11	108
Total plague deaths to date	13,544	11,328	
Same date last year			100
Total mortality same date 1895			69

a From Wari Bunder Segregation Camp, on his way from Revdanda to Bombay, per s. s. Zuari.

CHOLERA.

Attack 1
Death 0

INFLUX AND EXODUS.

During the twenty-four hours ending 6 a.m. on Sunday, the number of persons who left Bombay and entered the city by sea and land was as follows :—Arrivals by sea 1,259, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,107, making a total of 4,366 persons. Departures by sea 1,308, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 2,975, making a total of 4,183 persons. From 6 a.m. on Sunday to 6 a.m. yesterday.—Arrivals by sea 1,861, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 4,044, making a total of 5,905 persons. Departures by sea 698, and by land through Mahim and Sion causeways 3,880, making a total of 4,578 persons.

RAILWAY QUARANTINE.

Three hundred and eighty-eight passengers, who arrived in Bombay from Poona during Saturday and Sunday last, were detrained at the Byculla Station, and conveyed under police escort to the Wari Bunder and Narelwady Segregation Camps. During the same time 69 passengers were detrained at the Grant Road Station, when they were escorted by the police to the above camps.

IMPENDING CHANGES IN THE TIME.

From the 1st December (to-morrow) the sorting and separation of passengers at Kalyan will be discontinued. The ten trains from the North-East and South-East beyond Kalyan, arriving in Bombay at 5, 5-30, 6, 8-5, 8-30, 9-25, 11-15, 16, 17-30, and 19-20 o'clock will be locked at Kalyan. Passengers holding tickets for Coorla or any station in the Island of Bombay will be taken to Victoria Terminus and there handed over to the police and plague authorities. No passengers will, on any account, be allowed to alight at Kalyan or Thana if holding a ticked for Coorla or any stations in the Island of Bombay. Government officers, with their servants, alone will be allowed to alight at Dadur if holding tickets for the B.B. and C. I. or connected lines. Booking southward from Thana will be restricted to season-ticket holders and those possessing certificates from plague authorities. No person will be allowed to book leaving stations south of Thana. Booking southwards from Mumbra, Diva, and Demauli will be restricted to season-ticket holders. Through booking from the G. I. P. to the B. B. and C. I. or connected lines via Dadur will be discontinued for the present (except in the case of Government officers and their servants). All booking from stations north of Kalyan to Diva, Demauli, Mumbra, Bhandup, and Ghatcooper will be suspended. Medical inspection will take place at Victoria Terminus on the departure platform instead of at Kalyan as hitherto. Inspection of down trains will be continued at Kalyan and of local up trains at Sion.

The sorting and separation of passengers from between Anand and Palghur will be discontinued at the latter place, and the three trains from north of Palghur arriving at Grant Road at 6-10, 7-25, and 16-44 will be locked at Virar and run through to Grant Road, when all passengers by the 6-10, and 16-44 will be handed over to the police and plague authorities. 1st and 2nd-class passengers in the 7-25 and their servants, who will be in a separate compartment, will be sorted and dealt with on the platform. The 3rd-class passengers will then all be handed over to the plague and police authorities. Booking southwards from Virar will be discontinued except in the case of season-ticket holders, or those in possession of passes from plague authorities. Booking from all stations north of Virar to all stations between Virar and Grant Road will be discontinued. Through booking from all stations on the B. B. and C. I. line to the G. I. P. or connected lines via Dadur will be suspended except for Government Officers and their servants. In trains arriving at 6-16 and 16-44, booking will be allowed only to Grant Road station. But in the 7-25 1st and 2nd-class passengers may book to Church Gate or Colaba. The medical inspection of passengers in up-trains will cease at Palghar, and take place at Grant Road. The medical inspection of down-trains and of local up-trains at Bandora will remain is force.

QUARANTINE CAMPS.

There were, yesterday, 1,280 persons detained in the Wari Bunder Camps, 482 in the Narelwady Camp, and 350 in the Modikuana Camp.

HOSPITAL RETURNS.

The number of patients remaining under treatment in the various hospitals was as under, yesterday :—Arthur Road, 63; Parel Government House, 43; Grant Road, 20; Jain (Beuleshwar), 12; Darisatthan, 11; Jain (Parel), 10; Julsa, 6; Hindu Fever, 6; Telugu, 3; Nizampoora, 3; and Adamji Peerbhoy, 2.

EPIDEMIC AT CUTCH MANDVIE.

A telegram received by the Plague Committee, yesterday afternoon from Cutch Mandvie, stated that there were six fresh admissions on the 28th instant. Two deaths were recorded in the hospitals and one outside. The number of patients remaining under treatment was 64.

PRESIDENCY PLAGUE MORTALITY.

THE mortality from plague in the Bombay Presidency during the week ending November 26th last was as follows :—

Cities.	Cases.	Deaths.
Bombay	103	79
Poona	525	433
Districts.		
Broach	0	0
Surat	178	141
Thana	5	3
Ahmednagar	33	26
Nasik	67	63
Poona	124	89
Satara	903	748
Sholapur	351	295
Kolaba	21	17
Ratnagiri	1	1
Belgaum	81	49
Dharwar	3	3
Sind District.		
Karachi	15	10
Territories.		
Baroda	10	9
Kolhapur	42	17
Cutch	68	50
Mahi Kantha	1	1
Palanpur	30	21
Akalkot	2	4
Total	2,753	2,063

The mortality to date is as follows :—

Plague deaths previously reported	47,674
" " week ending Nov. 26	2,063
Total mortality	49,737

ROWLANDS' ODONTO or Pearl Dentifrice whitnes the teeth, prevents and arrests decay, and sweetens the breath; is free from any acid or gritty ingredients, and being most beautifully perfumed, it is the most delightful tooth powder in use. Sold by chemists and stores. Ask for Rowlands' Odonto, of 20, Hatton Garden, London, and avoid worthless and noxious imitations.

THE ALBION MILK AND SULPHUR SOAP —Pure, Mild, and Emollient.—This essentially complexion Soap is most agreeable and beneficial in use, especially where the skin is sensitive, or has become roughened by exposure on land or sea. It never irritates, and hence with its soothing and pleasantly purifying tendency is particularly valuable in hot climates. A luxury for the Toilet and the Bath. Indispensable for Children, Creamy lathers, delicately perfumed. Sold by all Chemists and Stores.

THE AHMEDABAD-PRANTEJ RAILWAY.

HAVING returned from an excursion over the Ahmedabad-Prantej Railway, writes a correspondent, I am able to give you some particulars that may prove of interest to your readers. As you are no doubt aware, the third section of this line from Prantej to Ahmednagar was opened for traffic some time last month, thus completing the line. A convenient service of trains enables one to leave Ahmedabad after the arrival of the mail train from Bombay, reach Ahmednagar, and return to Ahmedabad in time to catch the train for Bombay. The line, as you already know, is on the metre gauge, and is 54 miles long. The first sod was cut by Lord Sandhurst in February 1896, and the line was opened to Talod in May 1897, and to Prantej in the following July, and was finally completed and opened for traffic to Ahmednagar on the 23rd October.

Leaving Ahmedabad with a train full of passengers—and en passant I may remark that the line is largely patronised by the people of the district,—we got to Asarva, which is "round the corner," so to speak, and is the depot where the goods for the broad gauge line are transhipped. The line then follows a N-E. course, passing the villages of Narora and Dabhora, which are served by stations. From Dabhora a deviation is made to the East, so as to touch Dehgaum, which is an important town in H. H. the Gaekwar of Baroda's territory. There is still more marked deviation to the village of Talod, so as to tap the important traffic over the Harsol bridge from Modassa, which passes near Talod. From here the line runs in a Northerly direction towards Prantej, which is a rising town, forty miles from Ahmedabad, and continuing in the same direction we reach Ahmednagar, the present terminus, fourteen miles from Prantej. The country through which the line runs is an undulating plain of light sandy soil. It is well cultivated, and at the present time is covered with luxuriant monsoon crops. To add to this it is fairly well wooded and the scenery is remarkably pretty. The villages seem to be thickly populated, and the people have not yet got over the novelty of the *Ag-gari*, for at every station crowds of men and women stood awaiting our arrival, eagerly scanning the passengers and passing remarks about the Saheb logues who were in the train. At one or two stations on the return journey, some of the intending passengers brought votive offering of flowers etc., which they placed on the engine. Perhaps some other correspondent may be able to explain the reason for this—no doubt it has something to do with propitiating the gods.

As I have already said, the passenger traffic is very brisk, and after the crops have been cut there will, no doubt, be a fairly heavy traffic in goods, which formerly used to go by cart to Ahmedabad. The traffic on the Harsol road is increasing daily, and should prove remunerative to the Railway. Some of the stations already do a large traffic in kunker and fuel, which is plentiful. At Ahmednagar there is excellent building stone to be had, and which should be exported in large quantities now that it can be railed to wherever it is required. There are only two bridges of any size, both over the Khari.

The line seems to be substantially constructed, and the running fairly easy. Altogether the promoters are to be congratulated on their venture, which is sure to prove remunerative as traffic developes, and the B. B. and C. I. Railway Company will, it is hoped, find it a valuable feeder.

THE RACE FOR THE MELBOURNE CUP.

THE *Age* of Nov. 3 gives the following account of the Australian Derby :—The Governor and Lady Brassey were present in company with Lord Hampden, the Governor of New South Wales, and a party from Government House, but it is doubtful if the vice-regal personages attracted half the attention that was bestowed on the English cricketers, the famous batsman, Prince Ranjitsinhji, being an object of special interest.

After knocking at the door on two previous occasions, Mr. W. Forrester, the well-known Sydney owner and trainer yesterday won the greatest prize on the Australian turf with his chestnut horse Gaulus. In 1890 Mr. Forrester secured second place with Don Juan, who had the whip hand in a tremendous attempt to win a Cup against the mighty Carbine; and in 1892, when Glenloth won with the course in a quagmire of mud, the same trainer once more tasted the bitterness of just being good enough to be there without actually securing the coveted trophy by running second and third with Ronda and Penance. Yesterday Mr. Forrester again had two representatives carrying his colors in Gaulus and The Grafter, both animals of considerable repute, and both trained to the hour, and he enjoyed the unique satisfaction of running first and second with these two horses. Although the public did not back Gaulus to any marked degree he was well supported by the connections of the stable. His position in the betting had been gradually shortening during the last few days, and on the course he was backed down to 12 to 1. The race was highly exciting, the positions of the leading horses undergoing frequent changes, but after Mischief and Blackbrook had been in charge of the running they made way as the field rounded the turn for The Grafter, who had his brother and stable companion, Gaulus, in close attendance. It looked as if the outsider was going to beat his more fancied associate, but 50 yards from home the better condition of the latter began to tell. It was an extraordinary thing to see two equine brothers, the property of the same owner, battling under whip and spur for the great prize. Many people thought The Grafter was not persevered with in the interest of his better backed stable mate. But in the furious rush of such a finish it was impossible to calculate inches, and the risk of something else coming up was too serious to allow of any chance being thrown away. Both horses fought out a desperate finish, and there were ringing cheers when Gaulus was declared the winner by half a head. It is stated that the friends of the stable have profited remarkably well by the victory of the son of Gozo, and it is well known that a prominent sportsman now in England, who was formerly connected with Mr. Forrester's stable, has won several thousands of pounds.

Those who supported some of the more fancied candidates in the Cup

ECHOES OF SCIENCE.

A cannot without smoke, noise, or flame! It seems impossible, but Colonel Humbert, of the French Army, thinks not. By closing the mouth of the gun automatically after the bullet leaves he would suppress not merely the smoke and flame, but the detonation caused by the sudden rush of air into the arm. Moreover, the recoil would be reduced in consequence. He has partially succeeded in doing this by fixing on the muzzle of the gun a metal piece, which carries a shutter worked automatically by the escaping fumes in such a manner as to close the mouth of the barrel as soon as the bullet escapes from it.

When Colonel Humbert brought his idea before the French Minister of War, it was not taken seriously, and the Colonel had no option but to patent his invention, which is tantamount to making it public. Here is another instance of how public officials through incapacity, the force of routine, and lack of that originality and discernment which can recognise a valuable plan even though unable to devise one, have sacrificed the interests of their department and their country. Colonel Humbert had to work out his idea with his own private resources; but, fortunately, the house of Hotchkiss, in France, wiser or more enterprising than the War Office, put themselves at his disposition, and trials were made with a gun of 37 millimetres in calibre. Experiment gave the results foreseen in great part. The flame is hardly visible, the noise is much diminished, and only the recoil is yet considerable. The inventor, satisfied with these first trials, is encouraged to improve his device, and hopes to realise his idea completely. The committee of Artillery, on their part, have been led to assist him in his new experiments. A great advantage of the invention is that it can be added to existing guns at small cost.

Dogs have been regarded by zoologists as descended from the wolf, the jackal, or the fox, but M. de Mortillet, in his work on "Origine de la chasse, de la peche, et de la domestication des animaux," expresses the opinion that dogs have had various origins. Thus, the Egyptian harehound is the descendant of the Caberu (Canis simensis), a wild dog still found in Abyssinia and great part of interior Africa. M. Paul Megnin, in his Chien et ses races," traces the existing varieties of dog to four types which have sprung from wild dogs. These are the "Lupoide" type, which ranges from the Esquimaux dog to the Yorkshire in passing through the sheep dog, the Pomeranian, and divers terriers; the "Braccoide" type, which goes from the brack to the basset hound in passing through the Dalmatian, spaniel, griffon, and "briquet;" the Molossoide type, which comprises the great mountain dogs and bulldogs; the Graioide, which includes the varieties of greyhound or harehound. There is a very good collection of wild and exotic dogs in the Jardin d'Acclimitation, Paris. It has recently been enriched by a fine specimen of the Cynhyena, or Lycaon, the wild dog of Abyssinia, which resembles both a greyhound and a hyena. Packs of this dog hunt the deer and the gazelle, and in times of scarcity do not hesitate to attack sheep, and even their shepherd.

M. Charles Baltet, author of a work on grafting ("L'Art de Greffer") has succeeded very well in grafting the tomato on the potato plant, so as to gather a fine crop of tomatoes above ground and potatoes under ground from the same plant. It is probable that others will follow his example and get the double crop. The supply of moisture in the potato tubers will help the tomatoes in drought.

According to Mr. Voorhees, the average speed of a fast train run from Camden to Atlantic City, U. S., last July and August was 69 miles and hour. The distance is 55½ miles, and the engine drew five or six cars. The driver has been complimented on his success. Mr. Voorhees regards this performance as unequalled in railway travelling.

Mr. Charles Guillaume, a well-known French savant, in discussing the application of the "X" rays to the investigation of luggage and passengers at the Customs, remarks:—"At first sight nothing is more seductive; examine the travellers by screen—let us say in passing that the practice will not fail to raise a delicate question of law—we shall recognise at a glance smuggled bottles, watches, jewels. Then we can examine the suspects more thoroughly. We can also attack the bags and trunks of travellers with the rays, and reveal metal objects, and even cartouches, crystal, mirrors, toilet bottles, jewels. But shall we know if the jewels are smuggled, if the bottles contain liquids not permitted by law, if the arms are prohibited? Evidently no. The rays will only give a hint, and not dispense with opening the luggage."

Suppose, however, that the traveller is well up in his knowledge of the powers of the rays, packs his tobacco, lace, new clothes, and gunpowder, properly the rays will show nothing of them. A photographer bringing home unveloped negatives in his baggage will have them spoiled by the rays as if they had been exposed to the light. If the traveller knows his rights, he can claim damages from the "douanier." A case or two of this kind will probably make the French Customs reconsider their method, which no doubt seems to promise their officers a saving of trouble, but which appears to have been adopted withouttaking the advice of scientific experts.

Observations in the Alps for the last 17 years have shown that variations in the length of glaciers are due to variations in the snowfall of the Alpine summits. From 1850 to 1880 the glaciers of the Alps have decreased in length. In Greenland the glaciers have not changed much in length, during the period. In Iceland the glaciers, as a rule, have increased in length from 1700 to 1880. In Java Mayen there has also been an increase since the end of the 17th century.

Mr. F. W. Very recommends those engaged in observing the migrations of birds by night to look through a telescope at the moon, and they will see the birds against it, as in a Japanese picture, and learn a good deal about their numbers and flight.

The wild tortoiseshell cat (Felis Bracatta) of Southern Brazil is a pretty animal, and its brown colouration is doubtless protective, for it resembles the soil, rocks, and dead leaves. It is spotted underneath like a leopard, and the legs, banded above, are black below, and give one the impression that it wears boots (a fact which is interesting in connection with the fairy tale "Puss in Boots"). The ears are black and grey, the whiskers buff and black; there are buff spots over the eyes, the cheeks are yellow-brown, and the tip of the tail black. This animal seems the likeliest of all the wildcats to be the parent of the domestic tortoiseshell cat.

According to the "Paper Trade Journal" of New York, a Springfield house is making bicycles almost wholly of paper. The frame is built of paper tubes, treated with ammoniacal salts, and polished. They are mounted in aluminium. The paper, in fact, takes the place of the bamboo in the bamboo cycles.

The savannahs or llanos of Colombia and the north-west of South America are devastated by fires every dry season in order that the grass may sprout freely in the next wet season. Only one three resists these fires, namely, the "chaparro," or Ropala Obovata. It is only about 20 feet high, with gnarled limbs, hard leaves, and insignificant flowers. The peculiar texture of the bark renders it incombustible and saves the tree. Moreover, the seeds are dispersed far and wide by the blasts of the fire.

According to the "Revue Scientifique," eels are able to leave rivers and travel to neighbouring ponds, having no visible communication with the rivers. The eels pass either by underground passages or over the surface through grass which is often wet with dew and rain, or in times of flood. Eels, in fact, have been surprised in their peregrinations overhead.

Few people realise the inefficiency of the unaided human ear in locating sounds. At sea, in time of fog, this difficulty has been a serious matter, but now bids fair to be surmounted by the adoption of an ingenious instrument which has been named the ecphone. This instrument consists essentially of a vane which is longitudinally concave on both sides. This vane is mounted on a vertical rod and is exposed to the open air in as unsheltered a position as possible. On either side of this vane is a sound receiver, from which a tube leads to one of the ears of an observer located in a room below. Each concave surface of the vane acts as a reflector to its own receiver and as a screen to the other one. The rod carrying this vane can be rotated by means of a hand-wheel, and in use the observer turns the vane round till the sound investigated is heard in one ear only. The motion is then reversed till the sound is heard in the other ear only, when the direction from which the said sound proceeds will be about midway between these two positions. By turning the wheel backward and forward, a position can rapidly be found in which the sounds received by the two ears are of equal intensity, in which case the axis of the vane points in the direction of the sound source.

Mr. Albert F. Woods, of the Division of Vegetable Physiology and Pathology, United States Department of Agriculture, describes in the "Botanical Gazette a novel method of preserving the green colour of plants for exhibition purposes. The principle involved is to bring about a combination of the chlorophyll in the cells of the plant with copper. The resulting compound, copper phyllocyanate, is practically insoluble in any of the ordinary preserving media except strong alcohol, and is not destroyed by light. The resulting green can scarcely be distinguished from the normal chlorophyll green. The process described is a somewhat complicated one. After removing the air as completely as possible from the surface and from the intercellular spaces by immersion in 90–95 per cent. alcohol, or by means of the air-pump, the tissues are placed in a 5 per cent. solution of glycerol containing enough dissolved copper sulphate or copper acetate to give it a bluish tint. The uncombined copper is dissolved out by a dilute glycerin-formalin solution, and the object may be preserved in this solution or in any of the usual media except strong alcohol.

ABDUCTING A NATIVE CHRISTIAN.

HEAVY SENTENCE ON AN UMBALLA EDITOR.

In the Court of Captain C. G. Parsons, Magistrate of Umballa, has just been decided a kidnapping case of interest. The prosecutor was the Crown through Rallia Ram, 2nd Master, Mission High School, Umballa City, complainant, and the accused Harbans Rai, son of Jaswant Rai Proprietor and Editor of the *Umballa Gazette*. The charge were under Sections, 363 and 366 of the I. P. C.

The following is a summary of Captain Parsons judgments. The accused is tried for kidnapping or abducting a girl, or some such kindred offence. The girl is a native Christian of about 18, called Alice Rallia Ram. The girl is fairly well educated having passed the Middle School Examination and having appeared for the Entrance Examination of the Punjab University. She was at the Dufferin School, Labore, and at the Alexandra School, Amritsar, and has of course spent her life in contact with European people, and in a more or less European fashion. The accused, as he edits a weekly print in which he deals with local affairs and exposes or is always threatening to expose the frailties and shortcomings of local officialdom, is a sufficiently well known man in the city. The case has aroused much local interst. Alice Rallia Ram slipped out of the house about 9 p.m, on the 16th August. Her father very soon discovered her disappearance. Eventually Harbans Rai's house was searched and no girl was found. A warrant was issued and Harbans Rai was arrested. Bail was refused and the search for Alice Rallia Ram began. It has in fact been proved in an overwhelming way that Harbans Rai did obtain possession of the girl in Umballa City, that he did keep her hid in his *haweli*, that when he apprehended a search he took her out of the *haweli* and slipped her into the house of Mussammat Jibi till the danger was over; that he then took her across the border on a camel to Ramnagar and eventually to Shimbu; and that he was apprehended when after having bestowed the girl at Shimbu, he returned to Umballa. Harbans Rai, had willing local agents besides his father and brother who were to the fore as soon as he was arrested. These people with the Thana Munhsi, Shib Chand, were able to baffle the Patiala Police by putting the girl into the last place ordinary people would expect to find her in, viz., a Police Station. Alice Rallia Ram did not appear till the night of the 15th September, she then sent in word at between 9 and 10 p.m., at the Deputy Commissioners residence asking to be allowed to come in. She had an interview. Alice is proved to be about 18 and not under 16, and as a girl, having reached the discretionary age of 16 cannot be kidnapped from lawful guardianship, the accused must be acquitted of this charge under Section 363. There remain therefore the three charges; (1) Kidnapping from British India, (Section 363); (2) Abduction for purposes of illicit intercourse; (3) Connivance at such abduction by accessory concealment. No. 3 charge refers to abductors and as Harbans Rai was a principal in the removal of the girl he cannot be convicted of being an abettor at the same time. It has been brought out very plainly in the course of these proceedings the kind of man Harbans Rai is. He is a man of intrigue and addicted to different mistresses, an admirer of Hafiz, and so on. A young woman whom he enticed away as a girl from Sunam to stay in his *haveli* at Umballa, gave evidence against him and it transpired that he was wanted in Patiala in a *bardafroshi* case in which a Khatri girl was being trafficked in, and it has been said and repeated and in a way that carried conviction that, he on one occasion kidnapped the son of a Government official into Patiala, hiding him there, and only restoring him on a payment of ransom. The police reports contain abundant records of his brawls and dissensions with prostitutes. In the hands of such a man Alice might have been kept as a mistress for some time, but the chances are that she would have been eventually "passed on" from hand to hand in Patiala in the way that women are shown to fare in "bardafroshi" cases, which are the most common cases in this district. In spite of her education she does not appear to have much more self-will or independence of character when in the hands of stronger people, than the ordinary village girl. Once in the hands of an unscrupulous man or men she would be a puppet. She says that Harbans Rai told her that if she didn't do what she was told he would treat her like he had treated his brother's wife whom he had thrown down a well because she would not be complaisant. She knew that a search party of the Umballa Police was out and it is easy to imagine that she would believe a story to the effect that they were only waiting to find her to clap the handcuffs on her, &c. That while she was in the hands of strange men she should act as she did is not strange. The same behaviour is seen in all "bardafroshi" cases. The girl is always kept quiet and overawed and that she is an abducted girlis almost always only found out by accident, and rarely is ever by an appeal to outsiders for assistance from the girl herself. In his paper the accused threw out hints of a "scandal in the Mission," &c. This created some ripple and the only difficulty was to find out. A pleasant notoriety. She seems to have written to the Editor asking him not to print such articles though this letter as used for the defence seems only to be partly in her handwriting and the rest a forgery. This communication though unsigned is certain to have produced a reply from Harbans Rai and has evidently before long made an oral or written enquiry about her age. The girl states the plain facts and concludes with the words "I have stated what you desired me—yours obediently." The fact seems to be that the girl was to use 'a common expression "inclined to go wrong" and that this became known when her "protector" was got hold of and opposed. But because a girl is inclined to go wrong it does not follow that the law will not protect from being made a prey to unscrupulous men nor does it follow that she would be willing to openly become a mistress. The accused said the girl had wanted to marry him and had even, Mr A. J. Cornelius with him without the ceremony of marriage when he had explained (as he contemptuously remarked in Court) that a man who came from a distinguished family like his would lose caste if he married so beneath him. This was it was evident nothing but a sudden flash of the accused's playful fancy and was quite at variance with what he had maintained before being charged. The girl explains that amongst Harbans Rai's confederates there was a man who dished up drafts for her, she being required to copy them. Some were letters to the effect that she had left home and never intended coming back and that it was useless to hunt for her, &c. These were sent to all officers in the district in chief authority. Then there are a couple of letters supposed to have been written to Harbans Rai when in Jail. The advantage of the first lot from the point of view of persons wishing to stop search is evident and the last two are fervid letters expresive of undying affection, &c. It is important to remember that when the first lot were written the girl was either in accused's power or his confederates and has the last two are undated, they may have been written any time after the accused was in Jail and before the girl was restored to the Mission in order to help on the case. A great deal of cunning has been shown in the preparation and issue of letters copied out by the girl but the accused defeated himself by trying more than one line of evasion. In one letter produced the first page is certainly written by Alice Rallia Ram. It was evidently her first application to the Editor not to write articles in his paper about her. It seems an unfinished letter, possibly a draft got hold of, as her love letters were got hold of, and never delivered at all. A feeble attempt by continuing the writing on past the first page where the girls writing ceases has been made to turn the letter into a violent love letter. The contrast between the tone of the polite first page and the erotic trash in the others is ridiculous and the handwriting is altogether different. It is plain that this last attempt at documentary evidence in favor of the defence was made after the girl had been restored to the Mission on September 16th and when she was not on hand to copy out productions prepared for her. This letter shows well the kind of cunning which has been employed in this case and shows very lucidly how little the other letters can be relied on as the voluntary productions of the girl herself. To sum up upon the question of "consent." I say that it is abundantly evident that the girl was enticed into the power of accused by deceitful means, she not intending to go and meet him at all, and that thereafter she was wrongfully confined and by intimidation and play upon her fears induced and compelled to go from one place to another in foreign territory, all this being done contrary to her expectation or her desire and at the instance of a man whose only hold over her was, through himself and his confederates, one of fear. In my opinion the girl has been extremely badly treated, she fell into the hands of a pack of scoundrels, of whom the accused was the leader, and was the victim of a plot of which the accused was the originator, and of which he expected to reap the benefits. How far she was taken advantage of when hidden away it is needless to consider, but one may suppose that men of the type the accused and his friends are would not have behaved with much decorum. The girl had a narrow escape of being hawked about as a chattel in Patiala.

SENTENCE.

I convict the accused of kidnapping (Section 363) from British India and of abducting (Section 366) a woman for the purpose of subjecting her to illicit intercourse, and in passing sentence cannot hold that one offence is swallowed up in the other. The advantage to the accused and the disadvantage to the girl is probably shown when we know that the girl was actually secreted in a State Police Station. (The attention of the proper authorities will be drawn to this matter). I hold therefore that a special sentence is required for this offence of kidnapping into native territory. This offence combined with the offence under Section 366 constitutes no different offence on record in the Code. There is no such offence mention d as kidnapping from British India for the purpose of subjecting a person to illicit intercourse. If there were any such offence in the Code it would cover this case. But there is not. The Code only deals with pure and simple kidnapping from British India. If therefore, because of the fact that the kidnapping from British India was one of the steps in the process of abduction for immoral purposes, that kidnapping from British India is to be disregarded in allotting sentence; then a specific coded offence the commission of which greatly aggravated the whole offence would be lost sight of. After consideration of Section 71, I. P. Code, I think the law distinctly allows of two sentences in this case. I sentence the accused to three years rigorous imprisonment including three months solitary confinement under Section 363, I. P. Code. As to the acts done under Section 366, I. P. Code, they display the motive of all the steps taken by the accused and as that motive was to seduce the girl to illicit intercourse and undoubtedly to cause her subsequently to be subjected to the same in the promiscuous way known in "bardafaroshi" cases, these acts constitute the graver offence. Under Section 366, however, I only give the same sentence, viz., three years rigorous imprisonment including three months solitary confinement. If upon appeal it were to be held that the view that two sentences can be awarded is wrong; (though this does not appear probable), then I think that the sentence under Section 366 might properly be enhanced, if the sentence under Section 363 were to be struck out. The sentence under Section 363 will commence after the expiration of the sentence under Section 366.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—NOVEMBER 28.

Clemente, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 1st Hants Regt, on duty, from England.
Fraser, Lt, Punjab, 1st Dorset Regt, on duty, from England.
Frith, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, on duty, from England
Byles, 2nd Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, on duty, from England.
Hay, Lt Col, Bo, I S C, from leave, from England.
Rynd, Capt, Be, Comst Transport, on duty, from Aden.
Cowan, Major, Bo, East York Regt, on leave, from Ahmednagar.
Bignell, 2nd Lt, Ms, R A, to join, from Malta.
Mosson, 2nd Lt, Ms, E York Regt, to join, from England.
Rennie, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, from England.

DEPARTURES.—NOVEMBER 27.

Bruno, Capt, Bengal, 2nd R M Fus, on leave, to England.

NOVEMBER 29.

Rennie, Surgn Major, Bengal, A M S, on duty, to Meerut.
Fraser, Lt, Punjab, 1st Dorset Regt, on exchange, to Rawalpindi.
Frith, 2nd Lt, Punjab, 2nd Oxford L I, to join, to Peshawar.
Byles, 2nd Lt, Punjab, XI Hussars, to join, to Sialkot.
Cowan, Major, Bo, East York Regt, from leave, to Ahmednagar.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

SQUADRON ORDERS.

Bombay, 29th November 1897.

1. The squadron will parade on Thursday, the 2nd December, at Church Gate Station, at 8-30 a.m. Dress—Drill order khaki helmets with spike and chin chain.

T. W. CUFFE, Capt.,
Commanding.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY MAJOR G. W. ROUGHTON, A.D.C., COMMANDING R. V. A.

Bombay, 28th November, 1897.

1. The following drills will take place this week:—
No. 1 Company, Town Hall Compound—To-day (Tuesday) at 6-45 a.m., and Thursday, at 8-45 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
No. 2 Company, Nesbit Road Head-quarters—To-day (Tuesday) and Thursday, at 8-15 p.m., 40 pr. R. M. L. gun drill.
2. There will be class firing at Cooria this (Tuesday) morning and Thursday. Train leaves Victoria Terminus, at 5 a.m., and Byculla 5-12 a.m. (local time).

By order,
A. J. PEILE, Lt. R.A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. S. BROWN V. D., COMMANDING, B. V. R.

Bombay, 30th November, 1897.

1. The Regiment will parade on Saturday next the 4th proximo, at 4-45 p.m., at the Gymkhana end of the parade ground, for Commanding Officer's parade. Dress.—Review order, Khaki.

2. Government Resolution, No. 6540, dated 24th November 1897, is published for information:—2nd Lieutenant Robert Harry Vincent, is transferred from the 33nd Volunteer Rifle Corps to the Bombay Volunteer Rifle Corps of Bombay Cavalry (Corsa Horse),—28th Oct 1897, and Second-Lieut Th W H Jones, Manchester Regt, officiating wing officer, 11th Regt of Madras Infy, 20th Oct 1897.

3. Extract from General Order, Military Department, dated Simla, the 12th November, 1897, is published for information:—No. 1288.—The undermentioned members of the Volunteer Force are granted the Volunteer Long Service Medal under the provisions of clause 152, India Army Circulars of 1895—Bombay Volunteer Rifles,—Captain J Leask, Sergt.-Major W. George, Quarter-Master Sergeant W. Stephens, and Corporal F. Closson.

By order,
C. MOSS, Captain,
Adjutant, B. V. R.

PROVINCIAL GAZETTES.

(Calcutta Gazette, November, 24.)

Mr W A Bonnaud, Barrister-at-Law, is appointed to act as Chief Presidency Magte, Calcutta, and as Judge of the Court for the trial of Pilots, during the absence, on leave, of Mr T A Pearson, or until further orders.

Mr J Johnston, who has recently been appointed to be a member of the Indian Civil Service, is appointed to be an Asst Magt and Collr in the Patna Division, and is posted to the head-quarters station of the Gaya district.

Mr J V Ryan, Asst Supt of Police, Gaya, is allowed leave for three months.

Mr A E O'Sullivan, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, who has, after the usual training and examinations, been transferred to Dacca is allowed leave for six weeks.

Mr W Swain, Probationary Asst Supt of Police, Darjeeling, is transferred to Howrah.

The Rev C Price, Offg Junior Chaplain, St Paul's Cathedral and Chaplain of the Presidency General Hospital, is appointed to be Chaplain of Cuttack.

(N.-W. Provinces and Oudh Gazette, Nov. 27.)

Mr A W Cole, I C S, to be an Asst Mag.e and Collr, and to be posted to the Benares district.

Mr J Campbell, I C S, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Bareilly district.

Mr W S Cassels, I C S, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Agra district.

Mr S P O'Donnell, I C S, to be an Asst Magte and Collr, and to be posted to the Gorakhpur district.

Mr J S C Davis, Magte and Collr, on return from leave, to the Shahjahanpur district, vice Deputy Cosmer.

Mr W H Webb, Offg J Magte, on return from leave, to the Almora district.

With effect from the 1st Nov 1897, the date on which Mr B Erthess, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, reverted, Mr A J Cornelius, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to be Dist Supt of Police, 5th grade; Mr G H Dent Goutlere, Dist Supt of Police 6th grade, sub pro tem, to be confirmed in that grade; Mr A Sandown, Offg Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade (Supt, Govt Railway Police, Northern Section, Lucknow), to be sub pro tem in that grade; Mr E St J Lawson, Asst Dist Supt of Police, 2nd grade, to be Asst Dist Supt of Police, 1st grade, and to continue to officiate as Dist Supt of Police, Banda.

With effect from the 1st Nov 1897, Mr R A Court Beadon, Dist Supt of Police, 6th grade, to officiate in the 5th grade, vice Mr A J Cornelius.

Mr C A C Streatfield, Offg Magte and Collr, Basti, on being relieved by Pandit Rama Shankar Misra, to revert to Asst Comnr, Fyzabad.

Mr R E Coupland, Asst Dist Supt of Police, from Allahabad to Lucknow.

Mr A C Walker, Offg J Magte, Jalaun, to Lucknow as Asst Comnr.

Mr S P O'Donnell, I C S, posted to the Gorakhpur district; Mr A W R Cole, I C S, posted to the Benares district; Mr W S Cassels, I C S, posted to the Agra district; and Mr J Campbell, I C S, posted to the Bareilly district, to be Asst Collectors of the 2nd class.

Midland Railway Vol Rifles—Lieut A C Rumbold, twelve months out of India with effect from 19th Nov 1897.

Fourth Administrative Battn N-W P Volrs—Major G M Gregory, Ghazipur Volr Rifles, to be Offg Comndt during the absence on leave of Lieut Col D T Roberts.

Dehra Dun Mounted Rifles—The Rev T M M Griffiths, Hony Chaplain is, transferred to the Supernumerary List with effect from the 1st Nov 1897.

The services of the Rev W L P Shaw, a Chaplain on the Bengal, Lucknow Ecclesiastical Estabt, are placed temporarily at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Mr W E G Belcher, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Jhansi, is, on relief of the charge of that district, transferred in the same capacity to the Garowal district.

Hony Capt T Chapman, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dist Engr, Fatehpur, is, on relief of the charge of that district, transferred in the same capacity to the Jhansi district.

Mr J W Callaghan, Asst Engr, 2nd grade, Dist Engr, Saharanpur, is granted one year's furlough with effect from the 1st Dec 1897, or such subsequent date as he may avail himself of the leave.

Mr S J Simpson, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Gorakhpur Division, Provincial Works.

Mr A R Sutherland, Ex Engr, 1st grade, is appointed to the charge of the Meerut Divn, Provincial Works.

Mr A G Polwhele, Ex Engr, 3rd grade, is appointed to the charge of the Kumaun Divn, Provincial Works.

Mr W Jenkins, Asst Engr, 1st grade, Dist Engr, Lucknow, is transferred in the same capacity to the Bareilly district.

DIVINE SERVICE.

TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 30.

SAINT THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

Festival of Saint Andrew Apostle and Martyr.

7-15 a.m.—Holy Communion. Choral—Hymns 103, 345 and 299.

MISSION CHURCH, GIRGAUM.

8 a.m.—Intercession for Missions and Address by the Rev T. Davis.

THE Madras Board of Revenue has submitted a statement showing the income-tax collections during the eleven years that the Act has been in force. The major portion of the revenue is derived from the tax on salaries, pensions and gratuities and from ordinary collections from Companies and private individuals. The revenue under the former head has been almost stationary for the last three years. Prior to that date it advanced from Rs. 2,78,000 to Rs. 3,12,000, or by Rs. 34,000 in seven years, or at an average rate of Rs. 5,000 per annum. Under ordinary collections there has been an advance of Rs. 10,70,000 during the last ten years, or a average increase of about one lakh per annum, but the progress made has been far from uniform throughout, varying from a decrease of Rs. 25,000 in 1888-89 and Rs. 19,000 in 1890-91 to an increase of Rs. 2,27,006 in 1896-97, Rs. 1,96,000 in 1894-95 and Rs. 1,80,000 in 1887-88. On the whole, there is a steady increase, due partly to improved and more careful administration and partly to variations in the general prosperity of the country and of trade in particular. The former is more or less constant, but the latter and more important element is dependent on so many causes which cannot be foreseen that it is impossible to arrive at any normal rate of increase. The revised estimate for 1897-98 has accordingly been fixed at Rs. 24 lakhs, half of which represents the share of the Imperial Government.

THE "Daily Chronicle" falls in with a suggestion of Mr. E. Kay Robinson late editor of the "Civil and Military Gazette" of Lahore, that Englishmen should provide in the Sikhs' holy city (Amritsar) close to the "white marble statue of Her Majesty, before which neither war-worn Sikh, Sepoy, nor stalwart Sikh villager passes without reverent homage," an enduring memorial of the way in which on several occasions in the Indian campaigns the Sikh regiments have fought side by side with our own Messrs. Atkins. The "Chronicle" further suggests that we should set up in the former capital of Nepal a like memorial to our gallant Gurkha brothers-in-arms who have so long won the admiration of all Englishmen for their fidelity to the flag and their courage in the service of the Sirkar.

GOVERNMENT OF INDIA ORDERS.

(*Gazette of India*, November 27.)

HOME DEPARTMENT.

Under the provisions of section 9 of the Statute 24 and 25 Victoria, Chapter 67, the Govr Genl in Council is pleased to district that His Excellency's Council shall assemble at Calcutta in the jurisdiction of the Lieut- Govr of Bengal.

The services of Mr A F Pinhey, of the Indian Civil Service, Madras Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Mr R A Graham, of the Indian Civil Service Madras Estabt, are replaced at the disposal of the Govt of Madras.

The services of Surgn Capt G Bidie, F R C S., Edin, I M S, Madras, are replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept, with effect from the 14th Aug 1897.

The Rev J O'F Willcocks, Chaplain of Barrackpore, is appointed to be Chaplain of Mhow, Central India, with effect from the date on which he assumes charge of his duties.

The Rev S I G Sandberg, a Chaplain on the Bengal Calcutta Ecclesiastical Estabt, is appointed to be Chaplain of Nowgong Central India, with effect from the date of assuming charge of his duties.

The Rt Rev E R Johnson, D D, Bishop of Calcutta and Metropolitan in India and the Island of Ceylon, having returned from furlough, resumed charge of his office on the forenoon of the 19th Nov 1897.

DEPARTMENT OF REVENUE AND AGRICULTURE.

In continuation of Notification No 731, dated the 12th April 1887, Col R G Woodthorpe, C B, R E, Supt, 1st grade, Survey of India Dept, is appointed to officiate as Depy Surveyor General, with effect from the 10th Nov 1897.

FOREIGN DEPARTMENT.

Capt C Archer, I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd officiating 2nd class and Political Agent in Zhob, is granted furlough for eight months, under Article 340 b III 2 of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 15th Dec 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the furlough.

Capt F W P Macdonald, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 1st officiating Political Agent of the 3rd class is posted as Political Agent in Zhob.

Capt P T A Spence, I S C, a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, is posted, on return from furlough, as First Assistant to the Govr-Genl's Agent in Baluchistan, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Major H L Ramsay, I S C, a Political Agent of the 1st class and Political Officer with Sardar Ayub Khan, is granted privilege leave for three months, with effect from the 1st Dec 1897, or the subsequent date on which he may avail himself of the leave.

The services of Lieut-Col D D Pryce, I S Corps, Comdt 9th Madras Infy, are placed at the disposal of the Govt of Fort St. George, for employment as Paymaster of Carnatic Stipends, with effect from the date on which he is relieved of his present appointment.

Capt W H M Stewart, I S C a Political Agent of the 3rd class, is posted as Political Agent in Bhopawar, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Lieut A B Minchin, I S C, an officiating Political Assistant of the 3rd class, is posted as Assistant to the Resident in Kashmir, with effect from the date of assuming charge.

Mr A F du Lacesse, C M G, C I E, a Political Agent of the 2nd class and Political Agent in Bhopawar, is granted furlough on medical certificate for one year, under Article 343 of the Civil Service Regulations, to officiate from with the 13th Nov, 1897, or the subsequent date on which he availed himself of the furlough.

Surgn-Major R J Baker, M D, I M S, Residency Surgeon and ex-officio Asst to the Political Resident in Turkish Arabia is granted furlough on medical certificate for nine months, under Article 340 b of the Civil Service Regulations, with effect from the 18th Nov, 1897.

With reference to notification No 546-G, dated the 25th March, 1897, Mr Augustus Thole, Consul for Germany at Karachi, resumed charge of his office on the 15th Nov, 1897.

Surg-Major G H D Gimlette, M D, I M S (Bengal), Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, is appointed to be Residency Surgeon at Indore, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Col R Caldecott, whose services have been replaced at the disposal of the Military Dept.

Surgn-Lieut-Col P A Weir, M B, I M S Bengal, Residency Surgn and ex-officio Assistant to the Resident in Nepal and Offg Medical Officer, Kotah and Jhalrapatan, is appointed to be Agency Surgeon in Baghelkhand, with effect from the date of assuming charge, vice Surgn-Major G H D Gimlette, M D.

Capt G F Chenevix Trench, I S C, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of the 1st class, with effect from the 6th Nov, 1897.

Capt F E Younghusband, C I E, I S C, is re-appointed, on return from extraordinary leave, to be a Political Assistant of the 2nd class, with effect from the 6th Nov, 1897.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officers are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secretary of State for India:—Lieut G M Molloy, Royal Irish Rifles, officiating squadron officer, 4th (Prince Albert Victor's Own) Regt of Bombay Cavalry (Poona Horse),—28th Oct 1897, and Second-Lieut Th W H Jones, Manchester Regt, officiating wing officer, 11th Regt of Madras Infy, 20th Oct 1897.

With reference to paragraph 6 of the regulations published with clause 92, India Army Circulars, 1891, the undermentioned officers of the Unattached List are admitted to the Indian Staff Corps, with effect from the dates specified, subject to confirmation by the Secry of State for India.—Second-Lieuts J G Jennings, attached to the 31th (Punjab) Regt of Bengal Infy (Pioneers) 6th Oct 1897, W D Reid, offig wing officer, 2nd Battn Madras Infy Pioneers,—8th Oct 1897, C G Anes, officiating wing officer, 9th Regt of Madras Infy 19th Oct 1897, L F Jenkins, officiating wing officer, 7th Regt of Madras Infy, 22nd Oct 1897, and F W Bliss, officiating wing officer, 10th Regt of Bengal Infy, 23rd Oct 1897.

Lieut R T C Calvert, Worcest Regt, officiating wing officer, 34th Regt of Bombay Infy, is admitted to the Indian Staff Corps from the 23rd Oct 1896, subject to confirmation by the Secry of state for India.

FIELD OPERATIONS.—Tirah.

The following alterations are made in the staff of the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G G O No 1121 of 1897:—The Kurram Moveable Column,—Assistant to Brigade Commissariat Officer: For Capt P H Rogers, 2nd Battn, Y L I, read Capt H W C Colquhoun, 24th Regt of Madras Infy. Brigade Transport Officers—For Capt H W C Colquhoun, 24th Regt of Madras Infy, read Capt P H Rogers, 2nd Battn, Y L I.

The following appointments are added to the scheme for the Tirah Expeditionary Force published in G G O No 1121 of 1897:—Peshawar Column,—Comdt, British Troops, Base Depot—Lieut A Grant-Duff, 1st Battn Royal Highlanders, and Comdt, Native Troops, Base Depot—Captain A Pressey, 4th (Prince Albert Victors) Regt of Bengal Infy.

The following appointment is made with effect from the date on which the officer assumes his duties:—Peshawar Column—Capt W Prior, 13th The Shekhawati Regt of Bengal Infy, to be Comdt Native Troops, Base Depot, vice Capt A Pressey, 4th Prince Albert Victors Regt of Bengal Infy, resigned.

With reference to G G O No 1121 of 1897, Capt G H Bretherton, D S O, Depy Assit Comissy Genl, 1st class, is appointed Brigade Commissariat Officer, Peshawar Column, Tirah Expeditionary Force, vice Lieut H H Jones, and the following additional appointments are made on the staff of that Column:—Brigade Commissariat Officer—Lieut H H Jones, Deputy Asst Comsry Genl, 1st class, Asst to Brigade Commissariat Officer—Lieut G F Ricketts, 54th Duretson's Multani Regt of Bengal Lancers, and Brigade Transport Officer—Capt R P Stares, Bedfordshire Regt.

INDIAN STAFF CORPS.

The following promotion is made, subject to H M's approval:—

To be Lieutenant—Second Lieut J L Smith, 4th Oct 1897.

MISCELLANEOUS LIST—Bengal.

Sergt G L Thomson, head clerk, 2nd Division, Tirah Expeditionary Force, is granted the temporary rank of sub-conductor whilst so employed.

ORDNANCE DEPARTMENT—Madras Command.

Sub-Condr F E Williams, in charge of the Camp Equipage of H E the Governor of Madras, on probation, seconded, is confirmed in his present grade, with effect from the 3rd June 1897.

RETIREMENTS.

Major C Stevens, I S C, squdron commander, and 2nd-in-command, 1st Regt of Madras Lancers, has been permitted by the Secy of State for India to retire from the service, with effect from the 13th Nov 1897, subject to H M's approval.

REWARDS—GOOD CONDUCT AND MERITORIOUS SERVICE.

The undermentioned non-commissioned officers of the Bengal Unattached List are awarded the silver medal for long service and good conduct for the quarter ending 30th Sept 1897:—

With gratuity of £5—Sergt W McWalters, Commissariat-Transport Dept.

Without gratuity—Sergt Alfred Adams, Ordnance Dept, and Sergt Instr G J B Lane, Ghazipur Volr Rifle Corps.

ORDER OF MERIT.

The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned sowars:—No. 231, Sowar Diwan Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, No. 315, Sowar Sukhdeo Singh, 3rd Bengal Cavalry, The Govr Genl in Council is pleased to sanction the admission to the 3rd class of the Order of Merit of the undermentioned native officer and soldiers in recognition of their conspicuous gallantry during the rear-guard action on the Dargai-Kohat on the 15th Sept 1897:—Jemadar Harakbir Gurung, and Rifleman Lachman Gurung, 1st Battalion, 3rd Gurkha Rifles; and Rifleman Dhanbir Sahai, 1st Battalion, 2nd Gurkhas.

MARINE DEPARTMENT.

The undermentioned officer has been

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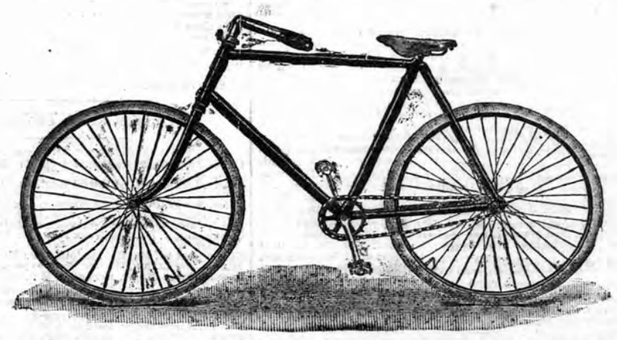

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